Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,515—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1899.

Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1899.
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	21st Jan.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb
M.L. SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7905	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5297	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4302	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

J. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSHIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,139	1st April 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st May 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,381	7th Feb. 1-99.
GISELA	F. M ces	4,273	7th March 1899.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th April, 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 345	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 557
Available for 12 months	" 1,060	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	21st Jan., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 13, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA.

PASSENGERS for BRINDISI and VENICE Embarked at Suez or Port Said and proceed at their expense to Alexandria and resume under their original ticket by the Company's other fortnightly steamers.

	Tons.	Sailing
Doc. BALDUINO ..Capt. O. Canera ..	5,000	2nd Feb., 1899

RATES TO NAPLES, GENOA, BRINDISI, OR VENICE.

1st Class, Rs 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS.

1ST CLASS.—Strictly within three months, Rs. 750. six months, Rs. 900, nine months, Rs. 925, and twelve months Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. DORMIDA from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Kochbrunnen Prices, Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA." 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 19th January, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 4th February, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 19th January.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about 24th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 14th January, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU" Capt. M. Nishimura, 3,130 Tons, will sail for KOBE, YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI on the 17th inst.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 9th January, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan, 1899
INDUS	6,009	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,009	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,255	X	9th May, 1899
LAZIE	4,255	Negre	6th June 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CRANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	5th Feb., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS.

BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for Medicinal Use, 15 years old ..... per doz.	80 0	89 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per bot.	7 0	7 14
" " " " ..... per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy" ..... per doz.	50 0	56 0
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit ..... per doz.	42 8	47 8
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" Brandy ..... per doz.	37 8	42 0
CHEAP BRANDY bottled in France for Treacher and Co. ..... per doz.	24 0	27 2

HOLLANDS AND GIN.

	Quarts.	
DEKUYPER'S HOLLAND GENEVA, in cases containing 15 Flasks ..... per case.	44 8	49 8
TREACHER'S DRY UNSWEETENED GIN ..... per doz.	27 0	30 0
" LONDON OLD TOM ..... per doz.	27 0	30 0
SWAINE and BOORD'S OLD TOM ..... per doz.	24 12	27 8
GORDON'S DRY GIN (Square bottles) ..... per doz.	27 0	30 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

STORES AND GROCERIES

ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE
DO A LA VATEL

Truffles, Morceaux, pieces for cooking purpose.
Jams, manufactured from choice fruits grown on the Himalayas.

ALL KINDS OF FRENCH STORES

ITALIAN HAZEL NUTS ..... As. 12 per lb.
Do Chestnuts ..... As. 8 per lb.

SUPERIOR MARSEILLES SALAD OIL. This Olive Oil is guaranteed the best, pure and without mixture.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,
SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

EVERY MORNING AND EVENING
you should use
KEMP'S
FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
A PERFECT DENTIFRICE AND MOUTH WASH
and the best that can be placed on the toilet table.

Its CLEANSING and INVIGORATING effects cannot be too highly estimated and it can be relied upon thoroughly
CLEANSE AND PURIFY THE TEETH, HARDEN AND IMPROVE THE GUMS, SWEETEN AND PERFUME THE BREATH,
and IN A WORD—TO KEEP the MOUTH in PROPER ORDER.
Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE.
THE MOST FRAGRANT.
THE MOST REFRESHING.
THE BEST IN EVERY SENSE.
KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
is guaranteed PERFECTLY HARMLESS, ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM CHEMICAL, MINERAL and OTHER OBJECTIONABLE INGREDIENTS. Does not force the hair but encourages
HEALTHY AND NATURAL GROWTH
And provides the Nourishment needful to enable the Hair to RESIST THE INFLUENCE OF THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
KNOWN and APPRECIATED ALL OVER INDIA.
Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

CALENDARS

THE following CALENDARS are now offered at As. 15 each, to clear.

A WAY TO BE HAPPY.	THE MAYPOLE.
PANSIES FOR THOUGHTS.	PRETTY POLL (MOVEABLE)
LEAVES FROM HIS GARDEN.	FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY.
SHAKESPEARE.	

ONLY A VERY FEW NOW REMAIN IN STOCK.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,
MADRAS. LONDON.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zoona Masjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

A. Hulme-Beaman.

TWENTY YEARS IN THE NEAR EAST.

Illustrated Special Colonial Edition, Rs. 4-8.

A personal narrative of experiences in Syria, Egypt, Turkey, and the Balkan States including adventures in the Lebanon, during the bombardment of Alexandria, the first Egyptian Campaign, the Dongola Expedition, the Cretan Insurrection, &c.

The book also contains several Chapters on Turkey, its People and its Sultan.

BY THE NEW VICEROY.

PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST.

By the Rt. Hon. GEORGE N. CURZON, M.P., Rs. 5-10.

With numerous Illustrations and Maps.

"All who have read the volume will admit that it is a valuable addition to the literature dealing with the problems of the Far East."—*Morning Post.*

Persia and the Persian Question, 2 Vols., Rs. 31-8.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTRELS will give a second performance in aid of Charity in the NOVELTY THEATRE on THURSDAY, the 19th inst, at 9-30 P.M.

The programme will contain all the most successful items of the last performance, including the dances. There will be new jokes and additional songs. The Banjo and Guitar Band will play two items instead of one.

RESERVED SEATS ..... Rs. 3
UNRESERVED Do. ..... Rs. 2

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

S. S. "STANLEY HALL"

ARRIVED 14TH JANUARY, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SONS AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th January, 1899.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "PERSIA,"

has ARRIVED from GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL and DISCHARGES in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent along-side to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 14th January, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for half-year ending 31st December 1898, including the DIVIDEND out of Surplus Profits for half-year ended 30th June 1898, have this day been posted.

G. A. BARNETT, Agent.

Victoria Terminus, Bombay, 14th January, 1899.

THE JAMSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA ENDOWMENT FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

TWO STUDENTSHIPS enabling the recipients to proceed to Europe for the acquirement of special knowledge in any department of Science, Art, or Engineering or for fitting themselves to enter the higher branches of Government Service are open for Competition by selection on the graduates who have displayed marked ability throughout their University career. Application, containing full particulars as to age, nationality and University career should be made before February 15th, addressed to the HONORARY SECRETARY of the Endowment and not to Mr. TATA personally, at Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, who will, if required, send copies of the terms and conditions of the Scheme to all duly qualified candidates.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Head and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES,
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipments.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHATRE'S NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

GRAND SENSATIONAL PERFORMANCES.
EVERY EVENING FOLLOWING.

Performance to commence precisely at 9 P. M.

SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCES ON SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Tickets at the Tent from 2 P. M.

and Performance to commence at 3-30 P. M.

ADMISSION.

Box Rs. 20; Dressed Circle Chair Box Rs. 3; Chair Rs. 2; Gallery Re. 1; Gallery As. 8.

Children under ten years of age are charged half rates except the last class.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "DEO. BALDUINO," Captain O. Canepa, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 11th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent, Rubattino S.N. Co.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

IT is PROPOSED to entertain Dr. N. H. CHOKSEY at a BANQUET in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 8 P.M., in honour of his investiture of the Order of the Crown of Italy by His Majesty King Humbert. Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., has kindly consented to preside.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe to the entertainment will kindly notify to Dr. B. S. SHROFF, as early as convenient. The subscription has been fixed at Rs. 10.

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKER,
THOMAS BLANEY,
JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI,
ISMAIL JAN MAHOMED,
B. S. SHROFF, Honorary Secretaries.

12, Hornby Road, Fort.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new ENGLISH BUILT half C Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood.

One new English-built C under-spring Canoe LANDAU with patent self-acting hood and with patent brake.

English-built Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to order.

Apply to

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	14 9 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	29 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	28 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life.....	£ 9,575,342
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1897	„ 10,236,133
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid.....	„ 34,921,812

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1893 the LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. Per Cent. Per Annum was again declared on Sums Assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

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Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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LONDON,

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ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

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There is nothing desirable in Life Assurance which the Society does not furnish cheaply and intelligibly.

Liberal Terms given to Agents who can and will do effective work for the Society.

CROFT, MODY & Co., CHIEF AGENTS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld. Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

FOR SALE.—One Album of available used stamps of all Native States in India R. 15. Terms: Cash or V. P. P. RAM GOPAL and Co., Ulwar, Rajputana.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories, B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CROW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S.," care of this office.

G'S LINIMENT.—An Infallible Remedy for the cure of Mange, Malabar Itch, and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle, THOMSON & TAYLOR, Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.

WHY is the SINGER SEWING MACHINES sale more than all the Competitors taken together? Because their Machines are the Best, Strong Durable, Light-coloured, and because they keep Duplicate Parts, Needles, Oil, etc., always in Stock. Instructions free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENTS' SAFE NIGHT WEAR for Cold Weather, Best Flannel Pyjama Suits, Various qualities, Price per Suit, from Rs. 10-8.—ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

RECEIVED, round 9-inch Dial 8-day French Clocks, goes in any position, suitable for Halls, Offices, and Drawing Rooms. Rs. 30, and Rs. 40, with 5 years' guarantee.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR.—"Found it very clean and very comfortable. Food excellent and nicely served. Xmas dinner especially was particularly good. Manager doing all in his power to render their stay most thoroughly enjoyable.—Geo. PO—ND Major."

SINGING LESSONS.—MADAM SCHULTZ having returned to Bombay, is prepared to receive Pupils at her residence, 5, Colaba Causeway.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniformity have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK or DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Malleallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY CURZON.—A GROUP taken at the Government House, Bombay, with their Excellencies LORD and LADY SANDHURST and STAFF, Now available at the Art Photographic Saloon of Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay. Price Rs. 5 each copy mounted on card, unmounted Rs. 4. Packing and postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription, per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Re. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venugopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicine did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. . . . has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerai are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worker, Dadar Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1899, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. K. H. PRICE, Re. 1-8 Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

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FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
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ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0 15
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PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0 12
PEKOE DUST	„	0 10
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From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co, Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 2-12, Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 2-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS, 15, MARINE STREET, FORT, 1st Floor, Cawasjee Building, Bombay.

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MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
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Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
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90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
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Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

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	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE.....per lb.	1 12 0	PEKOE.....per lb.	0 14 0
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Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Commerzbank National d'Escompte de Paris begs to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN, Manager.

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CAPITAL (fully paid) Frs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

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Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the leading Stock Exchanges.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„	10,500,000
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India Supplied with the SAME VINTAGE WINES as are consumed at Home.

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Many of the Leading London Clubs.
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Frequent shipments from their large Stocks in London are arriving, thus avoiding the great risk of ullages so common in India.

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Moet's Dry Imperial 1893 is admittedly the Finest Champagne imported into India and is rapidly coming into great request.

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Apply to their Representatives.

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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO) *CELEBRATED WINES.*

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
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Rs. 52 per dozen.
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Rs. 30 per dozen.

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OR
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HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 3d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, Lincoln, England.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed by the Administrator to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the effects of the late F. Edgelow, Esq., consisting of D.B. Gun by Purdee and Sons, 12 bore rifle by J. Tolley, air gun, revolver, cartridges, wearing apparel, large size bronze vase and dog, hot water, travelling baby, brass hall candle stick, lamp, telescope, binocular, tiffin basket, books, China bath tub, table ornaments, writing, card, and dressing tables, chest of drawers wardrobe, glass door book case, medicine, cabinet, clothes press, bedstead, easy chairs, tanpoys, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

2 photographic lenses by Marion and Parkinson and Rayment.
1 English-made baby's mail cart.
12 cidas wood large size panel door 8×4f.
1 D. B, C. F. Express rifle 50s bore by Joseph Long, in leather case.
1 D. B. C. F. Hammerless gun 12 bore by Joseph Long in leather case.
12 dozens rich scent, quite fresh, in good condition.
1 cask, 13 gallons, Irish Whisky.
By order of Ardeshar Nowrojee and on account and at the risk of Escoffy Noorbhai—
1 set, 4 rubber tyres victoria wheels.
1 set, 2 rubber tyres Degcart wheels.

AT 2 P.M.

2 Lady's and 2 Gent's garrison bicycles brand new fitted with Dunlop tyres, excellent machines.
1 English-made second hand cabriolet.
1 second hand dogcart.
1 handsome light landau, in good order.
1 handsome light Victoria.
1 light and strong-made vis-a-vis.
1 strong-built high-wheel degcart.
1 Premier bicycle, very little used.
A few new and second-hand pneumatic bicycles.
1 English made phaeton by Silk and Son in good order.
1 English made brougham by Pullen in good order.
1 open side miniature landau in good order.
The property of Colonel Barker proceeded to England—
1 Bay Arab, 14 hands, going in saddle and harness.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

SALE 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CARWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, as Carnac Bunder by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.

Ex s.s. Nawab, from Calcutta.

100 bales, each about 1,000 yards, Hessian cloth, 45 inches 14 oz., Hasting Mill, September shipment.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF OIL ENGINE.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mody Bay, opposite the European General Hospital in the workshop of Messrs. John Flemming and Co. on account of the concerned.

Seventeen brake horse power trusty oil engine complete with 2 fly wheels pulley and circulating pump in working order.

The above is now on view.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 521 of 1898.

Yamnabai, widow,

vs.

Joosub Heosain and others.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Cutlery Bazar on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Esmail Hoosein, consisting of walking sticks, belts, playing cards, padlocks, buttons, hair and coat brushes, time-pieces, syringes, inkstands, pen holders, boot and shoe lace, trimming soap, paperweights, razors, penknives, cutlery, combs, buckles, whistles, etc.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mount Road, Mazagon, the very valuable and neat blackwood and teakwood, dining, drawing, office and bed room furniture, by Robert, Dovjee Cawjee and others, also English and Ramagiree and cane furniture, rich electroplated ware specially brought from England, case of electroplate spoons and forks for 12 persons, rich cut glassware, by Treacher for six persons, hand painted dessert and tea sets first rate ebonized square piano by Richard Lipp, double door iron safe with Chubbs, patent lock rich large size engravings and pictures, real Persian carpets, mirror screens, rich table ornaments, Hinks and Ditmar lamps, English victoria in first rate order, high wheel dog cart, drawing room, palms, fern house etc. the property of H. COULDREY, Esq, proceeding to England. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th January, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DADAR AND AT LOWER MAHIM.

On the 1st and 2nd February, 1899, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Antonio Francisco Fernandes, the mortgagor, under the power of sale reserved to him in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of February, 1897, the following properties:—

LOT NO. 1.—On WEDNESDAY, the 1st February, 1899, at 4 p.m.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground or pension or tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement (5,324) five thousand eight hundred and twenty-six square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements or three dwelling chawls or ranges of buildings or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Dadar, on the western side of the passage leading to the Church or Dadar Road Cross Lane, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Antonio Francis Fernandes and his tenants, and which said land and hereditaments are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 3190, 3191 (1), 3192 (2) 3193 (3) and 3194 Nos. 651, 656, 655 (A), 656 (B) respectively, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 277, new No 3894, old survey No. 383, and new Survey No. 1,1463, and bounded, that is to say, on or towards the east by the part of N. D. Almeida, partly by the part of the said Antonio Fernandes, and partly by the passage leading to Church or Dadar Road Cross Lane, on or towards the west, partly by the part of F. Murzello and partly by the part of Manoba Bhewji, on or towards the north, by the part of Ramchan Rowji, and on or towards the south by part of the said N. D. Almeida.

LOT NO. 2.—On THURSDAY, the 2nd February, 1899

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY 6th EXTRA MEETING, 21st January 1899.
HURDLE RACE.
READ
GALLOWAYS 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lb. W. I.
INSTEAD of 11st W. I.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 12th January, 1899.

NOTICE.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

APPLICANTS for the post of ASSISTANT ENGINEER Tanti Valley Railway, who have not already been communicated with by the Superintending Engineer, are informed that the vacancies have been FILLED UP.

H. D. OLIVIER. Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Agent.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 5th, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the Rate of 10 per cent. per Annum, free from Income-Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, to registered shareholders on 31st December 1898.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 5th, 1899.

THE

OVERLAND MAIL.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,
INCLUDING POSTAGE, £1-10-4.

THE only NEWSPAPER now PUBLISHED in LONDON for DESPATCH by the WEEKLY INDIAN MAILS, which is devoted to intelligence and topics specially affecting the INDIAN SERVICES and RESIDENTS in the East.

Subscriptions received by the Proprietors, Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., 65, Cornhill and 45, Pall Mall, London, or by their Branch Firms, Messrs. KING, KING & Co., Bombay, and Messrs. KING, HAMILTON and Co., Calcutta, from either of whom copies of current issues may be obtained.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23th February, 1897.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,200 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and prescued for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For respectus, etc., apply to
THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 5. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Panaghat, Bengal.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 896, CALLE PIEDAD BUENOSAYRES.

J. RATILAL & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

FOR

LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—

JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZE-MEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE,

CIGARETTES:—

JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice.

All inquiries to be referred to

J. RATILAL & CO.,

Tobacconists,

406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN!

14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 43m. High water, 2-5m., 2-42a. Low water, 8-18m., 8-19a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chatre's New Indian Circus, Esplanade.
Tivoli Theatre, the Cinamatograph.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Kalniadi entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Nevasa, left it on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Stanley Hall, Matsuyama Maru, Dumra and D. Balduino, entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius, Tamatave, and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, the 18th instant.—Mails for Japan direct per extra s. s. Matsuyama Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow.

A COMING ENTERTAINER.—Mr. F. H. S. Morewether, well-known in Bombay, has undertaken to pilot Mr. CharlesBertram, the world-known magician, on a tour through India, and will arrive in Bombay in a few weeks.

BREACH OF THE ABKARI ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Inspector Nariman of the Abkari Department prosecuted Syed Ayawaramshah Syid Akbar Shah and Hussain Khan Kanjoo, before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the former on a charge of possessing and importing nine tolas and a half of, opinion and the latter with possessing five tolas and a half of opium in contravention of the Abkari Act. The accused were arrested on Saturday morning at the Marine Lines Station, with the opium in their possession. They were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 2 respectively.

STABBED BY A HUSBAND.—Seeta, a woman residing on the ground floor of a chawl off Haines Road was, on Friday evening, stabbed by her husband, on the right side of her chest, causing an incised wound an inch and a half deep, and an inch long. From inquiries made by the police, it appears that the husband, who is of dissipated habits asked his wife for some money. The latter refused to pay and this refusal led to an altercation between the parties. The husband drew out a small pen-knife from his pocket and stabbed the woman on the chest and then absconded. The woman was conveyed by the Police to the J. J. Hospital, where the wound was dressed. The offender, whose name is Bhim a Kondia, belongs to a Hindu low caste and is age, about thirty five years. He is being sought for by the Police. The woman is not in any danger.

THE PREMIER HELICAL STYLOGRAPH.—Messrs Marcks and Co., writes to us:—While thanking you very much for your kindness in noticing the "Premier Helical Stylograph, would you kindly allow us to make a correction. The pens have been imported for sale and not for free distribution. We find it necessary to give this publication as during December we had thousands of disappointed applicants for Calendars, but since your notice appeared about the pen, the Calendar force has quadrupled, and is giving our staff a very busy time. One man said he could not write, but was told the pen would do it for him. Another applicant who also could not write said he knew of a friend who could and if we *gave* it to him he would *sell* it to his friend." The lesson is if you want to gain publicity for your wares, resort to the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*. The Stylographs by the way are excellent and worth double the money asked.

BEWARE OF FIRE WORKS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at the Mahomedan Burial Ground, Queen's Road, regarding the death of Adam Haji Oosman, a Mahomedan, aged twenty years, residing with his parents at Narayen Dharu Street. On the evening of the 11th instant, deceased and his younger brother were letting off fire-works in their house, when their clothes accidentally caught fire, and they were seriously burnt over their bodies. The accident was not reported to the Police, and deceased and his bother were treated at home. Deceased's condition grew worse and he died on Friday night. His body was then conveyed to the Sonapore Cemetery for burial, but the cemetery clerk refused the burialunless an inquest was held on the body. The Police were then informed, and the Coroner's inquiry held. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of accidental death.

A BLUE JACKET IN TROUBLE.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday last Constable Whitehead charged Horace Edward Burbridge, aged twenty-six, a stoker on Board Her Magesty's Steamer Tenasserim, with theft of a bottle of brandy, belonging to Rustom Ardeshir, a wine merchant having his place of buisness in the Bazaar Gate Street. About 9 o'clock on Saturday morning accused entered the complainant's shop and having picked up a bottle of Brandy from a shelf, made off with it. Complainant's son, who was in the shop, shouted out, and gave chase to the accused. Complainant and a number of people also chased the seaman, who was arrested at the corner of the street, by a European Police Officer. The accused on being caught hrew down the bottle and broke it. The accused, in his defence, said that he was drunk and did not remember having picked up the bottle. He recollected it dropping out of his hand, when he stopped running. Taking into consideration that accused had a fair character on board the vessel, the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A POLICE RAMOSEE.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday, Constable Henry Brewin charged Shevnandan Ganeshprasad, a Police ramosee before Mr. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with stealing a purse containing Rs. 1-4-9, belonging to Shaik Ali Shaik Ismail, a market Naik residing at the Crawford market. On Saturday morning about 6 o'clock complainant hung up his coat containing the purse, an a nail in the market chowkey and went out. The accused, who was a police ramosee, doing duty at the chowkey was then present. A quarter of an hour after complainant returned to the chowkey, put on his coat and walked about two hundred paces, when he found the purse missing. He returned to chowkey and questioned the accused, who replied that he knew nothing about the purse. Complainant made a report to constable Suleman, who ordered accused to oe searched with the result that the purse was found on his person. Accused denied the charge, stating that he was an hostile terms with the complainant and that when he was searched, the purse was in the complainants hand. His worship sentenced the accused to three months rigorous imprisonment.

CINAMATOGRAPH.—This delightfully clever exhibition of pictures, as originally shown to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, is being shown every evening at the Tivoli Theatre, commencing at the convenient hour of 6 p.m., and the prices of admission being kept most moderate and popular, the entertainment is well worth a visit. The electric light is used in exhibiting them, and the Theatre is also being let up by the same means renders it a thoroughly enjoyable hour for families in particular. The actual movements of life and vigour that are being shown in these living pictures, being clear, vivid and perfect, form is an enchanting show altogether and thunder of applauses and rounds of merry laughter that they elicit testify to the eminent success of the same. There are scenes of various descriptions, amongst which are soldiers jumping a hedge, a street fight, artillery firing guns, a naughty boy playing tricks upon his Granny and getting in return severely thrashed by the mother to the side splitting laughter of the old grandmother. The Jubilee Procession showing Her Majesty and escort &c. &c., are loudly applauded. Amongst the local scenes the arrival of a local train on the Church Gate Station with a load of hundreds of men bound for office stands first, and is immensely admired. We surely wish Mr. P. A. Stuart success.

WARNING TO CYCLISTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court on Saturday Constable Morris charged Vassanji Premji, before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with riding his bicycle in a rash manner on the wrong side of the road. On Friday evening at six o'clock the accused while going at a furious pace knocked down a Hindu lad near Church Gate Street. This boy was called as a witness by the police but he denied that he had been knocked down by the cycle. While he was running across the road he accidentally fell down and was taken to the hospital because he felt giddy. The Magistrate, expressed a doubt as to the truth of that boy's statement. Constable Morris who was on duty at that time informed the Court that he saw the boy being knocked a distance of some six yards. The accused who was going along Church Gate Street at a pace between ten and twelve miles an hour was on the wrong side of the road and did not ring his bell. The boy was bruised by the collision, the cyclist, the machine and the boy being huddled up altogether. Several European cyclists who saw the accident said that the accused should be taught a lesson. The accused denied the charge that he was going at a furious, face, but admitted that he was on the wring side of the road. The boy did not fall down but he was forcibly removed to the hospital against his will. This happened near Mr Macropolo's establishment. The Magistrae, in disposing of the case remarked that it was not a trivial case as the accused thought, but it was a risky thing to ride on the wrong side of a thoroughfare like Church Gate Street of an evening when there was a special policeman placed on duty to regulate the traffic. The Magistrate thought that the accused had been guilty of reckless riding which was calculated to bring cyclists into disrepute. The accused, who was a graduate of the Bombay University, should have known his business better. His worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10 only.

G. I. P. RAILWAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE sports which commenced on Friday afternoon, were brought to a successful conclusion on the following day, when the finals of the several events on the programme were got through. The Committee responsible for the getting up of this annual fixture may be congratulated on the excellence of the entertainment they had provided for the families of the members. In the 100 yds. final M. Desmier secured the first place and thus became the winner of the cup, while the other cup went to G. Lyons, who came first in the Quarter-mile Handicap. In the tug-of-war between Byculla and Parel, the former came off victorious. At the conclusion of the sports Mrs. A. Sawyers, in the absence of Mr. Trivethick, President of the Gymkhana, gave away the cups to the successful competitors amidst cheers. At 8 o'clock the dance commenced and was kept up with spirit until the small hours of the morning. The following are the results of the events contested:—

100 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Boys from 10 to 14 years of age (members).

J Patterson	1
G Pinson	2
P Malone	3
C Lyons	4

75 YARDS SKIPPING HANDICAP.—For Girls from 10 to 14 (members).

Maggie Patterson	1
Ellen Clarkson	2
Edie Johnson	3
Elsie Sawyers	4

75 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Boys 6 to 10 years of age (members).

Oriel Ringrow	1
Eddie Chatterton	2
Jack Cornfield	3
Walter Lyons	4

100 YARDS FINAL (Members) Cup.

M Desmier	1
G Lyons	2
C Clarkson	3

75 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Girls 6 to 10 years of age (Members).

Dorothy Patterson	1
Elsie Sawyers	2
Elsie Clark	3

NATIVE OBSTACLE RACE.

Vithoo Luximon	1
Rajaram Yeshwant	2
Vithal Luximon	3

QUARTER MILE HANDICAP (Members) Cup.

G Lyons	1
C Clarkson	2
C W King	3

50 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Girls under six (members.)

Dorothy Patterson	1
Elsie Sawyers	2
Elsie Clark	3
Patty Malone	4

OBSTACLE RACE HANDICAP.—For Boys up to 14 (open.)

Bertie Furbisher	1
Jim Patterson	2
P Malone	3
E Pereira	4

100 YARDS HANDICAP.—(open.)

H Flanagan	1
G Lyons	2
C S Robeiro	3

50 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Boys under six (members.)

Alf. Sawyers	1
E Turner	2
Percy Clark	3
Norman Clark	4

100 YARDS HANDICAP.—For Girls up to 14 (open.)

Flory Jemmett
Elsie Sawyers
Elsie Clark
A Harrison

LAP RACE HANDICAP.—(open.)

A Fry	1
M Desmier	2
C W King	3

BICYCLE RACE.—(members.)

B Mullens	1
W Twiss	2

NATIVE OBSTACLE RACE.

Vishnoo Babaji	1
Oomer Vallabhoy	2
Abba Suttoo	3

OBSTACLE RACE COSTUME.—(members.)

G Lyons	1
F Blan	2
C W King	3

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE sixty-second report of the Bank of Bombay reads as follows:—The directors submit to the shareholders a statement of the liabilities and assets and of the profit and loss accounts of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 31st December last.

They have pleasure in reporting that the transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of ...Rs. 6,26,103 0 9
to which has to be added the balance carried forward from the previous half-year ..... „ 2,01,845 14 2

making together ..... Rs. 8,31,248 14 11

which they have decided to apply as under:—

To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income-tax..	Rs.	5,00,000 0 0
„ Special Reserve Fund...	„	2,00,000 0 0
„ Carried forward	„	4,31,248 14 11
	Rs.	8,31,248 14 11

The past half-year was marked by great ease in the Money Market and considerable distrust in native commercial circles. Consequently rates of discount and interest ruled very low, making it difficult to employ the Bank's resources and to keep the official rate effective.

The average bank rate for the period was 4·56 per cent. per annum, while the rate in the open market stood at only 2 1-2 per cent.

The directors have appropriated Rs. 2,00,000 to the special reserve fund, thereby raising it to Rs. 6,00,000.

They have satisfaction in reporting that no bad debts were incurred during the half-year.

They are pleased also to intimate that they have completed a new agreement with Government for the conduct of the Government business at the Bank's Head Office and Branches.

Mr. John R. Greaves having resigned his seat at the board, the directors appointed Sir George Cotton Kt., to fill the vacancy.

BYCULLA CLUB GYMKHANA.

Stewards:—Mr F C Allen, Major R Broome, Mr Cecil Gray Hon P M Chesiger, Mr G H Townsend, Mr W Webb, Capt F D Hunt, A V D, Hony Secretary.

First Event, 4-15 p.m. Galloway Race—For Arabs and Country-breds 14 hands and under that have never been started for a race value Rs. 199, and that have never won a race value Rs. 49.
Weight—13-3 and under Catch weight, 11st.
Over 13-3 „ „ „ 11st. 12lbs.
Twice round the Course.

Second Event, 4-15 p.m. The Absolute Cert Stakes—For all Arabs and Country-breds 14 hands and under that have never won a race of value Rs. 49 or over. Weight—Handicap. Owners up, who must declare their riding weight at time of entry. Twice round the Course. Winner of Event No. 1 to carry 5 stone extra.

Fourth Event, 5-15 p.m. The Pre-Raphaelite Stakes—Gentlemen to ride round flag and back to starting point, draw a given subject on blackboard which his lady's nominee must guess correctly, when rider must remount and ride back to flag and return—best time to win.

Fourth Event, 5-30 p.m. The Gretna Green Stakes—Once round the Course, in costume. Gentleman to lead his partner, both mounted—first couple past the post to win. To be run in heats.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1 Admittance to the Gymkhana can only be obtained by invitation of the Club or of a Member.
2 Only Members of the Club and guests of the day are allowed to compete, and entries of non-members to be submitted by the Member who invites them to the Stewards. The Stewards reserve to themselves the right to refuse any entry.
3 The decision of the Stewards to be final.
4 In all events, every animal must be nominated by a Lady. No Lady to nominate more than one in each race.
5 The Lady nominating the winner will receive a prize, in addition to the prize won by the owner, unless otherwise stated in terms of nomination.
6 G Rs only. Colours to be worn in 1st and 2nd Events.
7 Five entries, or the event will fall through.
8 Entrance—Five Rupees for each event.
9 Entries which will be answered as starting declarations must reach the Byculla Club before 8-0 P.M. on Tuesday, 7th February.
10 All communications to be addressed to Capt Hunt, the Honorary Secretary, Byculla Club Gymkhana, Byculla Club.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO.

THE Indian Cotton Crop of the season 1898-99 is as under:—The third general memorandum on the Indian cotton crop of the season 1898-99, which was issued on the 24th December 1898, did not contain any reports from the States of Rajputana and the Bagli State of Central India. Reports from these States have now been received. In Rajputana the area sown with cotton is estimated at 478,604 acres, which is nearly 12 per cent smaller than the area sown in 1897-98, and 17 per cent below the average. The season was on the whole unfavourable owing to sufficient rain, except in Jhalawar and part of Marwar where the late rains were particularly favourable. The yield is estimated to amount to 117,743 bales, being 14·5 per cent less than that of 1897-98, and 27·6 per cent below the average. The table appended to the third general memorandum is reissued with the figures for Rajputana and some changes in the figures opposite Central India consequent on the receipt of estimates from the Bagli State. The total area for India for the current year is altered from 13,095,949 acres to 13,575,620 acres.

CENTRAL PROVINCES WHEAT.

The following is the first forecast of the wheat crop of the Central Provinces—season 1898-99:—The rainfall of the year was ill-distributed. Up to the middle of September, it was in most parts of the Provinces heavy and singularly continuous, and without the usual breaks, the proper preparation of the land was in many cases impossible. The monsoon ceased somewhat early, and the usual October showers, which soften the ground for ploughing and facilitate germination, were not received except in Chhattisgarh and a few other districts. Sowing operations have, in many parts, been conducted with difficulty, and germination is defective, especially in the districts of the Nagpur Division. It is surmised that the area under wheat has extended in the Northern and Eastern districts except Damoh, but differs little from that of last year in the Nagpur country. In the Plateau districts and Nagpur country, the crop on the lighter soils is already coming into ear, the straw is short, and the crop promises to be a light one. Speaking generally, prospects are fair to good in the north and east of the Provinces, but poor in the south, where some showers of rain are urgently required. The recent rain in Saugor has done much good.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

The first forecast of the linseed crop of the Central Provinces—season, 1898-99, reads:—Linseed is sown earlier than wheat and the abrupt cessation of the monsoon has not affected the crop so much as wheat. Germination has been fairly successful, except in Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda; but the excessive and abnormal heat of the past ten days caused damage to the seedlings and withered many flowers. It is estimated that a larger area has been placed under the crop in Chattisgarh, where linseed is largely grown as a second crop after rice; also in the Nagpur country in place of til which is a distinct failure this year. Prospects are good in Chattisgarh and the Northern districts; but in the Nagpur country, the yield will be relatively poor.

CENTRAL PROVINCES COTTON.

The final report on the cotton crop of the Centra Provinces—season 1898 is as under:—With a view to securing greater accuracy in the forecast statistics of cotton cultivation (a consummation desired by the Imperial Government in letter No. 14—2-A-13, dated the 17th October 1898, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department) a special field to field inspection has been undertaken this year by the patwaris in the important cotton-growing tracts of Nagpur, Wardha, Nimar and the Sausar tahsil of Chhindwara. The results are incorporated in the statement hereto appended. For the rest the figures are as usual mere estimates. The total area of this season's crop is taken at 673,529 acres as compared with 668,847 in the previous year. In Wardha, Nagpur and Namir larger areas have been devoted to this fibre, but these increases are almost counterbalanced by a falling off in all the Northern districts, where, however, cotton cultivation is of less importance. The decline is most marked in Hoshangabad, where germination was most imperfect owing to deficiency of rain at the commencement of the monsoon, and many fields were in consequence ploughed up and devoted to other crops. On the other hand the contraction in the Vindhyan districts is attributed to excessive and continuous rain at sowing time. The last forecast, which issued on the 13th October 1898, related to the state of the crop up to the close of September. At that time an outturn, ranging between 100 and 120, was anticipated in eight districts including all those in which cotton cultivation is really extensive and important. In the north of the Provinces the outturn was estimated between 34 and 80, as the rainfall in these districts during July, August and half September was not only unusually heavy, but was so persistent and continuous as to afford little or no opportunity for carrying out the necessary operation of weeding. The crop, moreover, became water-logged. Since the close of Septemeer there has been, generally speaking, a deficiency of moisture and the showers that are usually expected in October never came except in Chhattisgarh, where a cyclonic storm brought welcome rain about 12th October. The prospects of the cotton crop in the south of the Provinces and Nimar have, therefore, materially deteriorated under the droughty condition that have prevailed during the autumn, and the latter pickings have fallen short of earlier expectations owing to the drying of the plants. The estimated outturn in seven out of the eight districts above alluded to, is now stated as varying between 75 and 105, and in Chanda the estimate is lowered by the Deputy Commissioner from 100 to 65. The Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm states the outturn at 105, but, connection with this forecast, it has to be remembered that crops that are liberally manured are in a much bettter position to withstand drought. If the estimated outturns for the whole Provinces be consolidated on the basis of district areas, the present returns indicate a Provincial outturn varying between 80 and 85. The total Provincial yield, calculated in this way, amounts to 113,073 bales of 1-2 cwts, as compared with 121,286, the normal crop on the area of the present season. In paragraph 4 of my final forecast for the season of 1897, I estimated the crop of that year as not falling short of 120,000 bales of 400 lbs. or 3 1-2 cwts. To judge from the exports this was an underestimate, although I went above the aggregate of the district estimates. During the year, 1st October 1897 to 30th September 1898, no less than 119,975 bales took the railway at stations within the Provinces, and, allowing for local consumption, it is more likely that the outturn of 1897 approached 135,000 bales. It is, however, possible that the large exports of 1897-98 may have been, in some measure, contributed by the surplus of a previous year, for the crops of 1896 and 1897 were both good and the exports corresponding to the outturn of 1896 amounted to only 77,708 bales. At the present time, prices are by no means remunerative, but cotton is being consigned fairly freely out of the Provinces. During the period, 1st October to 19th November of the present year, 3,384 bales have taken the railway as compared with 4,488, 2,184 and 503 bales in the corresponding period of 1895, 1896 and 1897. Last year the crop came somewhat late to market, which accounts for the short export shown above against 1897 during this period. After making all allowance for the relatively unsuitable distribution of the rainfall of this season, I am disposed to estimate the outturn of the year at about 120,000 bales, of which it would be, presumably, safe to assume that about 80,000 to 90,000 bales will be available for export, unless, indeed, stocks are held up owing to prices becoming still more unfavourable.

MISSING HEIRS AND KINDRED IN 1898.

IN the course of a year some thousands of advertisements appear in the "Agony" columns of the Press. In his annual summary of the more important cases Mr. Sydney H. Preston writes from Lonsdale Chambers, W.C.:—Richard Fearn, or Fern, who was convicted of house-breaking, sentenced to transportation for life, and sailed for New South Wales in 1838, is interested in an estate in Chancery; and Thomas Greenwood, who left for Australia in 1853, and went into the bush, is inquired for. Richard Parker, formerly of Natal, and supposed to have gone to Melbourne, is wanted. Information is wanted as to the descendants of Lieutenant John Eley or Ely, who was massacred at Vellecore in 1800; and the relations of Captain Rogers, who, about 1870, with his two daughters, sailed for Java, and was never again heard of, are inquired for. Alexander Hicks, who emigrated to Australia many years ago, or his next-of-kin, are interested in freehold property at Brighton. John Courtney, of Ballarat, in 1871, is inquired for. Among several members of the Seamer family advertised for may be mentioned Walter Seamer, believed to have gone to Australia many years ago, and the children of William Saamer, who married Elizabeth Richardson in 1813. Many persons are inquired for by the Courts of Chancery. These include Jonathan Haskins, of Hong Kong, in 1845; W. H. Markwick, of India; and Sophia R. Elliss, believed to have gone to New Zealand. Among numerous individuals wanted for "something to their advantage" are William Purchase, who left England in 1841; G. A. Moxon, who left England for Canada several years ago; Edwin File, last heard for in Queensland; Henry Barton, who went to Australia in 1835; Frank Nicholls, formerly of Bristol, and afterwards of America, and Joseph Jackson who left, Bermuda in 1850 and proceeded to Australia. The next-of-kin or representatives are sought of Conrade H. A. Reid said to have died at Singapore in 1856; and Josiah Joyce, of Tasmania. Among estates of persons who have died in our Colonies leaving money for their unknown heirs may be mentioned the names of the following intestates:—John Renny, £3533; Edward Bevan Thomas, £1995; Sarah and Thomas Wells, £502; H. W. Remy, £689; R. A. Lehman, £1091; John C. Jamieson, £977; John Reed or Reid, £271; George T. Ivey, £253; and Richard W. Platt, £838. In addition to the foregoing claimants to Chancery deposits in Jamaica are again sought. And several lists of officers and soldiers' unclaimed balances are issued.

THE COMING BUDGET.

WE are now within two months of the Budget presuming that it is presented according to recent custom about the middle of March, and everything points to a very satisfactory state of things when Sir James Westland comes to make his last Financial Statement. The steadiness in exchange, with the tendency to keep at or above gold point, is putting lakhs into the Indian Treasury every month, for the rate taken for the current financial year was cautiously pitched at 1s. 3 3-8d., a figure which has been exceeded, we believe, at all the sales made by the Secretary of State during the past nine months. There have been no sudden and unexpected calls for money such as occur in years of famine or war, and the provision made for covering the charges incidental to the break-up of the Expeditionary Forces on the Frontier last spring has more than covered the expenditure. Towards the end of November it seemed as if a crore or so of rupees would have to be provided for a fresh campaign in Swat, but only a few lakhs were spent in preparations for mobilisation. The threatened storm blew over and it is not likely to gather again, at least for several months to come. The good harvest, which, according to tradition, follow famine have been garnered; and this month the cold-weather rains in Upper India and Bengal have assured the country further excellent crops. The earnings of the railways now exceed a crore over the returns of the similar nine months in 1897, and with the Land Revenue, pouring in most satisfactorily, plus the arrears due from the famine period, the Government have abundant money to their hand. We noticed some little time ago the improvement under other heads of revenue, and we can only assume that Sir James Westland's last Budget will show surpluss of several crores. Further the outlay on railways in the immediate future will be a modest one, for the three years programme of construction recently passed does not contemplate expenditure on the grand scale of ten or eleven crores annually. Under these circumstances the pernicious practice of borrowing in sterling in order that the Government may pay their way need not be resorted to, and indeed with a handsome surplus wherewith to close the year 1898-99 the Finance Member need not think of borrowing at all. So far as can be judge dexchange is not likely to fall, and the sterling obligations connected with the home charges will prove less burdensome with a sixteen penny rupee. The Currency Commission have yet to make their recommendations, but whatever line may be taken the eventual settlement must rest with the Government of India and the home authorities. The one certainty is that the decision of the latter will be so framed that there shall be no great disturbance in exchange, and thus may we look forward confidently to a period during which the financial embarrassments of the Government in this country will become less and less.—"Pioneer"

THE FAR EAST.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD arrived in Hongkong on Christmas morning from Shanghai via Foochow, Amoy and Swatow, and he has now gone up to Canton and will probably take a trip up the West River as far as Wuchow. At each port he has visited Lord Charles has come into close relationship with British mercantile communities, seeking every shred of information likely to enlighten him on the best means of developing foreign trade in China and of removing official restrictions at present hampering the commercial development between the foreign manufacturer and merchant and the Chinese consumer. On 3rd January, Lord Charles will address the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, and dines the same evening with the members of the local branch of the Navy League. Lord Charles will also lunch with the local branch of the China Association. On January 5, he leaves for home by the Coptic.—The latest reports from Chungking show that the rebel Yu Man-tse is as active as ever, and the continued disturbance of the district is making itself very apparent in the great falling off of revenue. It is alleged that the Chinese officials have no desire to put down Yu Man-tse, but that may be only another way of expressing their utter inability to cope with any large body of insurgents, however imperfectly organised. That Fere Fleury has been killed is now generally believed in Chungking, as no one has heard from him for some months.

Two of the murderers of Mr. W. S. Fleming, of the China Inland Mission, are said to be in custody. The evidence that reaches Shanghai tends to show that the murder was deliberately planned by the gentry and officials.

On the evening of December 29, the British steamer Glenauon struck a rock near the San Mun group about thirty miles from Hongkong, and became a total wreck. Three of the crew are missing:—J. Dickson, Chief Officer; J. Ainslie, Third officer; and E. Wilson, Second Steward. A quartermaster named Smith died of exhaustion.—We are informed that the question of raising the 1st Chinese Regiment in Shantung is still open. There is a division of opinion among the authorities on the relative merits of Cantonese and Shantung mercenaries. Some hold the opinion that it would be better to employ Cantonese for Weihaiwei, for very obvious reasons, and it by no means improbable that the regiment will be raised in Hongkong.

H. E. Major-General Black, C. B., and Mrs. Black left for home by the P. and O. mail steamer Coromandel on December 24, and on the day following his successor, Major-Gener l Gascoigne, and Mrs Gascoine arrived by the P. and O. Chusan.

General Miller left Manila for Iloilo on 20th inst, with the 51st Iowa Regiment, the 18th U. S. Infantry and two Batteries of the 6th U. S. Artillery. It is believed in Manila that the Spanish authorities requested the Americans to send the troops to Iloilo for the protection of the Spaniards there from the insurgent forces.

The journalistic projects of Kang Yu-wei's disciples in Yokohama seem to have matured, says the "Japan Mail." On the 23rd Dec., the public is promised the first number of a magazine to be called the Seigi Jumpo, a title which the projectors appear to have borrowed from "Truth." It is to appear every tenth day and the editor is Mr. Leung Kai-chiu, a well-known follower of Kang Yu-wei. From January a daily paper—the "Nippo," or 'daily intelligence'—will be published from the same office.

The P. & O. steamer Brindizi arrived here yesterday from Moji (says the 'Nagasaki Daily Press' of the 21st inst.). This vessel, it will be remembered, is one of the two steamers with which the unfortunate Yayeyama maru collided in Moji harbour. The Brindisi, we learn, is considerably damaged, having been cut down from the hawsepipe on the starboard bow close to the stem of the vessel below the water. The damage below the water-line is not yet known. In addition to this, the vessel has lost two anchors, with 75 fathoms of chain, and also two boats on the starboard side. At Moji, to enable the Brindisi to reach this port, she was filled up forward of the collison bulk-head with layers of sleepers and concrete. The vessel will go into the local dock for repairs, which it was thought, will take several weeks to execute.—*China Mail* (Dec. 31st.)

THE TREATMENT OF WOUNDED.

THE distinguished surgeon Professor Esmarch contributes to the current number of the "Deutsche Ravue" an open letter, in which he suggests to the Peace Conference, which it is proposed to hold next year at St. Petersburg, certain measures for the mitigation of the horrors of wars. In future wars (says Professor Esmarch, as quoted by the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post") the number of the wounded, owing to the use of quick-firing rifles and guns, will be extremely large, and, as surgical aid will not always be at hand, it is desirable that all soldiers should be instructed in first aid to the wounded and, furnished with the most necessary bandaging materials. Every soldier should be made to understand fully the significance of the Geneva Convention in order to prevent ill-treatment of medical officers and wounded men. In conclusion, the Professor says that an agreement ought to be arrived at by means of an International Conference that no small-calibre bullets should be employed which are not cased either entirely or at least at the point in hard metal, in order that the destructive action of the Dum-dum bullets used in the Chitral Campaign may be avoided.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th January 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... Inches	29·993
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	72·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65·3
Dew Point	61·6

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PERFUMED CIGARETTES		4 0
AROMATIC	do.	3 0
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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syes per mensem	Rs. 35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 14.

An extra allotment of Telegraphic Transfers was made yesterday in London, amounting to 2 lakhs on Bombay, and 3 lakhs on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 5-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols advanced 3-16 per cent. yesterday, to 111 1-4; Indian Sterling Loan 1-2 per cent. to 117; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities 7-8 per cent. to £65. Bar Silver was 1-16d. higher in value, at 27-3-8d. per oz.; and in New York 1-8 cent. to 59 3-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent more, at 4·84 3-4 dollars. Some £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The shipments of Specie comprised £150,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay; £17,000 in Silver to Hongkong, and £66,000 to Shanghai.

To-day, Consols were 1-16 per cent. lower, at 111 3-16. French Rentes were quoted at 101 3-4, and Paris Exchange on London at 25·21 1-2 for Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 117; while Rupee Securities were 1-8 per cent. higher, at £65 1-8. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 7-8d. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 per cent., and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 5-8 per cent. Bar Silver further advanced 1-8d. to 27 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, to 59 5-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London remaining at 4·84 3-4 dollars.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. Prices both spot and for arrival were unchanged. The Manchester Market was firm.

Spot prices continued without change in the Liverpool Cotton Market to-day, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. The Sales for the day were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 100 bales Surats; and the Imports, 44,000 bales. The Market closed easier, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet but steady. The Manchester market closed firm. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday amounted to 80,000 bales, being 27,000 bales more than in the preceding week. The amount forwarded to consumers was 29,000 bales greater, at 94,000 bales; and the Imports were 122,000 bales more, at 234,000 bales. The total Stock was 128,000 bales greater, and stood yesterday at 1,498,000 bales.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged in price in New York yesterday, at 6 1-16 cents per lb.; April Futures were 1 point higher, at 5·74 cents, but July continued at 5·82 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 32,000 bales.

In New York there was again no change to-day in Ready Mid.-Uplands, 6 1-16 cents being still quoted; Futures declined 2 points each, to 5·77-5d n80 cents per lb. for April and July, respectively. The Receipts at the Ports were 39,000 bales.

The statement of shipments of Cottons and Twist during last month, issued yesterday, shows that of "plain Cottons 49,400,000 yards, or 13,300 bales, and 7,900 cases were shipped to Bombay; 103,850,000 bales or 29,200 bales, and 5,500 cases to Calcutta; 11,250,000 bales, or 2,200 bales, and 2,900 cases to Karachi; and 7,000,000, yards or 2,800 bales, and 500 cases to Madras. The missions of "Colored Cottons to Bombay were 6,000,000 yards; to Calcutta 5,450,000 yards; to Karachi, 2,350,000 yards; and to Madras, 1,350,000 yards. To Calcutta "Printed Cottons were shipped to the extent of 4,150,000 yards; to Kurachi, to that of 3,550,000 yards; to Madras, 2,250,000 yards; and to Bombay, 1,030,000 yards. The shipments of Twist comprised 1,300, lbs. to Madras, 1,150,000 lbs. to Calcutta, 950,000 lbs. to Bombay, and 100,000 lbs. to Karachi.

The tone of our local cotton market has to-day been dull, with a small business passing. Exporters bought 100 bales Oomrawattee at Rs. 129, and 200 Akola at Rs. 130; and the Mills purchased 400 Bhusawal at Rs. 127,200, Khangaum at Rs. 130, and 100 Nagur at Rs 129. For "Good" Broach, March delivery, Rs. 151 1-2 per candy was quoted; for "Good", Bhowsugger, for May, Rs. 132; and for "Fully Good", Bengal, for January, hs. 121.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—A small business has transpired in these markets; prices are steady at their current level.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	9,856	bales.
Wheat	4,871	cwts.
Linseed	2,152	"
Rapeseed	1,967	"
Gingellyseed	11,579	"
Groundnuts	636	"
Castorseed	975	"
Rice	10,848	"

FREIGHTS are very quiet, no business of importance being reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Very little was done either way, and the market closed quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s 4 1-8d.	Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d.	"
Francs	1·71 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been steady and active in tone to-day with quotations given at 96 1-2 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 96 5-8 for the Settlement.

SHARES.—Prices show a little movement, and have a tendency to favour sellers, which is most noticeable in Mill Scrips.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 10th January, 1899, as compared with the Statement of 3rd January, 1899 :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 3. Rs. A. P.	Jan. 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	91,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,54,92,218 2 6	1,57,01,780 8 9
Other Deposits, &c.	5,48,32,018 6 7	5,06,53,488 4 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,46,337 3 5	5,71,740 12 3
Sundries	32,44,456 0 5	22,48,996 15 1
	Rs 10,26,65,039 12 11	10,06,61,997 8 10

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	61,64,976 0 0	57,90,139 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	71,62,393 0 0	70,57,453 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,74,44,253 14 8	1,78,58,657 14 6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,84,25,913 9 11	1,-0,12,758 10 11
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,81,68,561 14 7	1,78,69,746 8 1
Balances with other Banks	12,64,156 0 5	8,88,109 7 6
Bullion	1,405 1 0	1,405 1 0
Dead Stock	12 97,608 13 10	12 95,812 10 11
Pampa	12,664 4 0	12,671 5 3
Sundries	19,00,706 10 3	18 14 827 7 10
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,24,83,085 10 2	1,21,29 152 13 1
Do. at Branches	1,83,-4 376 14 1	1,78,31,253 8 9
	Rs. 10,26 65,039 12 11	10,03,61,987 8 10

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	20,92,343	Inc
Do. at Branches	11,17,220	do
Other Deposits	47,92,590	Dec
Pos Bills	3,25,403	Inc
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	4,79,712	Dec
Loans	4,11,404	Inc
Accounts of Credit	4,12,155	Dec
Mercantile Bills	1,98,514	do
Cash at Head Office	3,58 986	do
Do at Branches	5,03,123	do

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 16.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice R. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

260,96—Ardesir H and D—Hajee Saboo Seedick and others vs Calidas Heerjee—Little and Co. Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

232-97—M H Khan—Purshotum Narayen vs Motibai and others—Payne G and S and Tyabjee D and Co

5-98—Dashtary and F—Kalah Budda vs Kanji Suter

28-98—Little and Co—Emil Suter The D vs Kalah Budda—Duphtary and F

83,98—Muljee and R—Anandjee Mawjee vs Gordhundas Mawjee and others—Payne G and S.

405,96—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibi vs Bayabibi and others Payne G and S

81,98—K J Mantri—Harichand Makund Duru and others vs Clement Francis Rinney and others.

149-98—Dikshit and D—Lukmidas Valji and others vs Vallivahoo—Mansukha D and J.

393-98—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dhuramsey vs Bai Fatmabai—Thackurdas D C and H.

441-97—Mathubhai and J—Charles Agnew Turner vs Motiram Becherdas and others—Smetham B and N.

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

341-98—Hirala M and M—Ambai vs Cowasjee Eduljee Bisai—M A Vakil. Part heard.

377,98—Thakurdas D and Co—Geolam Hossein Soomar vs Haji Tyabji H Joonus and others.

444-98—Payne G and S—Karmali Rahimbhoy and another vs Ebrahim Rahimbhoy and others—Wadia and G.

488-98—Payne G and S—Nanabhoy Nowrojee Davur vs Dadabhoy Nowrojee Davur and others—Junardhan and R

508-98—Mathubai and J—Fakirbhai Kustoorchand vs Hajee Hasnum H Abdulla—Bhabhankar and K.

575-98—Balkrishna V N R—Karmodas Nathi vs Memon Ismail Hajee Noormahomed—M L Shroff.

513-98—Ardeshir H and D—Parebai alias Conboi vs Devjee Megjee—Little and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BALLARD—January 10, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Wm H Ballard, of a daughter.

GIFFARD—January 12, at Madras, the wife of Captain G G Giffard, I M S, of a daughter.

HAY—January 5, at Darjeeling, Mrs William Hay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MORTON—STAINES—January 9, at St James's Church, Delhi, by the Ven Archdeacon H Griffith, Phillip Morton, to Lilian Tyndall Staines, daughter of Mrs Cyril Kirkpatrick.

ROCHE VICTORIA—MOTHA—January 9, at the Church of the Sacred Hearts, Tuticorin, by the Rev Fr Brown, S J, N M Roche Victoria, son of G C Roche Victoria, to Mary Frances, daughter of Brito Motha.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1899.

THE Nicaragua Canal scheme, which has come into prominence again in America as a consequence of the war with Spain and th adoption of a policy of expansion, is deserving of attention in India. It is claimed by the wire-pullers of the scheme in the United States that this new waterway, when completed, will divert much of the trade between Europe and India and the other parts of the East, and will also have the effect of encouraging commercial relations between the Atlantic and Pacific slopes of America and the East. The project was shelved two or three times before by the Washington authorities, but on this occasion it is pretty certain that something will be done towards completing the undertaking, either by aiding the existing company or (as seems more probable) by the Government taking the whole burden upon its own shoulders. The nation has awakened to the necessity of prompt communication between its two coasts in the event of war, and is favourable to the spending of public money to the extent of £20,000,000 sterling or more in its accomplishment. With that aspect of the question we have no concern. Nor need we stop to refer to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, under which Great Britain claims a right to be heard, and both nations, it may be, will agree to abide by a plan for the neutralization of the Canal when made. This is a political consideration, and what we are concerned with is the commercial side of the Canal, and more especially its effect, if any, upon India. A glance at the map will show that the existence of a ship canal between the two Americas, whether it be by way of Panama, or Nicaragua, will create a new ocean highway, and must of necessity cause a certain dislocation of existing trade routes. The advocates of the undertaking have endeavoured to prove by a bewildering mass of figures that this dislocation will be very serious. Before coming to such a conclusion these several points have to be kept in mind. There is for one thing the actual distance to be saved on the voyage between the great markets of the world, and Europe and America. Taking Liverpool as the basis for comparison for European ports as being about the nearest of consequence to Nicaragua, we get the following tables of distances for the two great existing routes, the Suez Canal and the Cape of Good Hope, and for the new route proposed :—

Liverpool to	Via Suez	Via Cape	Via Nicaragua
Bombay	6,290	9,550	15,540
Colombo	6,790	10,100	15,000
Calcutta	8,000	11,500	13,400
Singapore	8,100	11,900	13,800
Melbourne	10,600	11,500	12,750
New Zealand	12,000	12,900	11,850
Hong-Kong	9,900	13,700	15,550
Shanghai	10,700	14,500	12,750
Yokohama	11,740	15,900	11,950

Along the existing routes there is much way traffic, which could not be obtained by the Nicaragua route; but, sinking this little detail, it will be seen from the table that as compared with Suez, the Nicaragua route has the advantage only with New Zealand, and as compared with the Cape, with New Zealand, Shanghai and Yokohama. Of the representative centres enumerated, four are nearer to New York by way of Suez, and three by way of the Cape thus :—

New York to	Via Cape	Via Suez	Via Nicaragua
Bombay	12,400	8,120	14,700
Colombo	12,200	8,610	14,700
Calcutta	13,780	9·830	14,100
Singapore	14,000	9,920	13,700

To claim, therefore, that British and other European trade with the East and with Australasia will be diverted in large part to the Nicaragua canal, as soon as it shall be opened is ridiculous; and what America has to gain is not at all apparent. We have been told of enormous developments in the Pacific which must inevitably follow the opening. But is the canal to thrive on the trade of Yokohama, Shanghai and New Zealand? European steamers seldom get full cargoes for the first two of these ports. They have to call at Mediterranean ports, at Colombo, and at Singapore to set down or take up freight. But we have the Californiam wheat trade, the Chilian nitrate trade and the considerable trade on the homeward run from the Colonies, much of which is now carried in steam as well as sailing vessels by way of Cape Horn! It might possibly pay to bring wheat cargoes through the canal, though the dues and the cost of towing for a distance of 170 miles must be powerful deterrents. As for steamers and sailors homeward bound from British colonies, there is little saving at all—certainly not enough to justify paying the canal charges added in the case of the latter class of ship, to the cost of towage. The nitrate ships will save 2,000 miles—say twenty days at the outside, and no one who knows the low rates of freight on this cargo, and the nature of the ships carrying it, will suppose for a moment that the cost of maintenance for three weeks will be in excess of the canal charges. We have been told that the canal will connect two vast oceans. The shores of one are thinly populated, and because there is little business for the canal now there is a magnificent opportunity for an increase. No such appeal to capital has been made since Colonel Sellers made his famous calculations on the oriental demand for eye water. The report of the Company, made when the agitation was last prominent says :—"The countries chiefly brought into contact by the Suez Canal are old and densely populated. Europe with its population of 101 to the square mile, and Asia with a population of 57 to the mile have very few new or untried resources remaining open for development. On the other hand, by the Nicaragua Canal, North America, with a population of 14 to the mile, chiefly East of the Rocky Mountains, South America with a population of 5 to the mile, and Australia with a population of only 1·4 to the mile are brought nearer to each other." The Suez Canal brought India, China and Japan closer to Europe. The Nicaragua would bring Peru and Australia and Alaska nearer to New York; what an advantage the Nicaragua has over the Suez Canal! This like of argument it was that inspired Senator Morgan to say in his report that "the only difference between the two canals as earners of profit is that the Nicaragua Canal has a vastly wider and more lucrative field of commerce from which to draw its revenues than can be relied on by the Suez Canal." Undoubtedly the Pacific is a wider field than Eastern Asia, but ploughing that Ocean for trade would be rather more unprofitable than ploughing the sands on its shores. That the existence of the Canal will develop production, agricultural and manufacturing on the western shores of the United States as well as along the route, and will further facilitate intercourse between the two shores of America (to the detriment of the Pacific Railroads) may be accepted as certain, as we have already admitted, provided navigation is rendered safe and dues are kept low. And no doubt it will bring China and Japan nearer than they are now to some of the Atlantic distributing ports. But even in this case the incidence of the tolls as a deterrent has to be considered, and one is forced to the conclusion that America will on the whole, benefit little more than Europe by this new route.

When the project was last before the public, the Canal Company put forward three schedules of the classes of traffic in relation to the waterway. The "entirely tributary" amounts to 5,333,415 tons, which appear to be tons of weight and not ship tons; the "largely tributary" is 2,526,542 tons, and the "partially tributary" is 262,136 tons. This makes an imposing aggregate of 8,122,093 tons. But of the "entirely tributary" 1,911,433 tons consist of nitrates and guanos from Chili. Most of this must be thrown out. It is giving the Canal the benefit of all doubts to say that it might get 3,784,300 tons of this first schedule. The distances given above show that of the largely tributary and the partially tributary very small portions will ever pass through the Canal, and they may be kept out of count altogether. The examples of the Baltic and Manchester Ship canals prove that, even when there is a manifest advantage, trade has a way of sticking in the older channels. Is it to be supposed that it will be divecred when there is either no advantage at all, or when the extra cost entailed nullifies it completely? It would be very easy to enlarge upon these matters which we have referred to in brief, but space will not permit. Let anyone, who feels disposed to doubt our conclusions, look at a map of the world on Mercator's projection, and see for himself where the populated quarters are and the great markets. And when he talks again about the tremendous developments that are to take place in Pacific trade, perhaps he will inform us where it is to come from. Various estimates of the cost of completing the Nicaragua Canal have been put forward. The Mallory report gave the figure as the equivalent of £13,000,000, and the Morgan report as £20,000,000. The Manchester Canal of 35 miles cost over £15,000,000, and the Suez Canal of 99 miles, including the lakes, cost about £20,000,000. There were engineering problems which added to the cost of the first of these. In the case of the second the problems from an engineering point of view, were of the simplest kind, involving merely an open cut upon and between the tide levels. The Nicaragua Canal is to have 26½ miles of excavations, 21½ miles of basins constructed by means of dams of extraordinary dimensions in a country where more rain falls in two months than falls at Suez in twelve, and 121 miles of river navigation partly artificial. It will have six locks to carry navigation over a divide 110 feet high, besides all the dams and embankments necessary to afford slack water. If the cost prove to be double the estimate of the Morgan Committee, few experts will be surprised.

A LONDON correspondent is much concerned at finding that Somaliland is no longer the happy hunting-ground, for officers who could get a fairly extended leave, that it has been for some years past. Recent political changes have very materially curtailed both the area still open to sportsmen and the facilities which the authorities extended to them. One of their number has been warning his fellow-sportsmen that they must go elsewhere if they want a "big shoot." As a matter of fact, this sportsman is rather vindictive about the territorial changes effected by the Rennel Rodd agreement, which can scarcely be said to have "handed over to the Abyssinians the whole of the Ogaden country and the southern half of the 'Haud' waterless plain, in fact the whole of the best shooting-ground." The best shooting-ground has been closed by the refusal of the Resident at Aden to allow Indian or British sportsmen to cross the frontier into the Italian sphere of influence. But there is still enough ground for officers at Aden between the Coast and the Golis mountains, and this is practically reserved for them; but Indian officers can shoot between the Golis and the frontier. Our correspondent says that this affords shooting for about a month only; whereas before the recent changes, six months' good shooting could be reckoned on. However it will gladden the heart of the Indian shikari to know that to compensate him for the closing of one of his favourite sporting-grounds the new Uganda Railway opens up a magnificent stretch of sporting country, teeming with big game. The difficulty of organising a caravan at Mombass, and the unhealthy stretch of country lying near the coast, which deterred Indian officers whose leave was restricted, from making up shooting parties in British East Africa, need no longer be a stumbling block to a party anxious for good sport, for the railway opens up a country where "there will be plenty for everybody who cares to seek it for a generation to come."

FROM ROTTERDAM come some stirring stories of affairs in the Congo State and of the recent reverse of a Belgian column operating against the Mongalla natives. These do not at all agree with the official accounts which have been published. The column in question is said to have numbered between five and seven hundred regular and irregular native troops, and was under the joint command of Commander Doorme and ex-Major Lothaire, now director in Africa of the Societe Anversoise du Congo. Commander Doorme was experienced in tribal warfare which makes the defeat and subsequent massacre more surprising, as they are now stated to have been entirely owing to the absence of all precautions on the part of the Belgian leaders. The natives attacked the sleeping Belgian camp at night, having previously ascertained that no pickets had been posted. The whole party was massacred with the exception of one or two friendlies, by whom the news was brought to the Belgian posts. Through their first success and the next the natives are known to have secured at the very least 250 modern rifles and 30,000 rounds of ball cartridge. It is this knowledge which is causing the authorities of the State so much anxiety, because the only reason the Batetla rebellion has lasted so long is the fact that the mutineers had and have still with them, a quantity of rifles and ammunition. The Batetla rebellion has already cost the Congo State many men, and much money. There has been a failure of political plans, and a second rebellion on a large scale in the Mongalla district is not cheering.

THE Indian Post office report for last year and the Government review thereon are published. They show remarkable progress in every branch of Postal work with one exception—that of the Savings banks. The total number of articles posted last year was 466,643,617 of which over 99 per cent were safely delivered to addressees. The thanks of Government are conveyed to Messrs. Fansbawe Kisch, Sheridan, Owen, Doran, Daulat Ram, Van Someren, Banerji, Bean, Byrne. Stowell, Thompson, Appleby, Cama, Hart, Bhagwandas and Bihari Dass. Whilst giving such a long list, other names might have been appropriately mentioned. But as Bombay is usually overlooked in connection with such matters little is expected, though were it not for the excellent administration in Bombay the whole country would be inconvenienced—a fact that is frequently lost sight of. However, the acting Presidency Post Master, Mr. Jardine, will have a fresh opportunity of distinguishing himself before the next report is issued, as the continuous delivery system which will be introduced a fortnight hence will have had a fair trial by then.

MR. NELSON DINGLEY, the author of the Dingley Tariff, whose death is reported this morning, was an American journalist born in Durham city, Maine, in 1832. He graduated and was admitted to the Bar in 1856, but never practised in law. He owned and edited the *Lewiston journal* for more than twenty years. Between 1862 and 1873 he was six times elected to the Maine Legislature serving as speaker in 1863-4 and was governor of the the state for two years. He was an ardent temperance advocate as well as a financial reformer.

LADY HAVELOCK, wife of the Governor of Madras, was a passenger by the P. and O. s. s. Arabia, which left Bombay on Saturday. She arrived from Madras on Friday morning and was the guest of Lord and Lady Sandhurst at Malabar Point.

AMONGST the passengers, who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's mail steamer Arabia were Lieutenant-Colonel B. Duff, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, who has been appointed to the post of Assistant Military Secretary of the War Office, and Mrs. Duff; Mr. J. M. Macpherson, I. C. S., Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and others.

THE s.s. Carthage arrived at Marseilles yesterday.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief has now decided to abandon his proposed tour to Burma.

THE enthronement of the new Bishop of Calcutta will take place, according to present arrangements, in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on Wednesday, February 1st, at 6 p. m.

CAPTAIN QUENTIN AGNEW, Royal Scots Fusiliers, of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff, who went home by last mail on 90 days' leave, purposes to return the richer by a bride. The lady is Miss Evelyn Alexander, daughter of the late Captain Alexander, R. N., C. B., and niece of Sir Claude Alexander, Bart., of Ballochmyle, Ayrshire.

A WING of the Royal West Kent Regiment under Major Maunsell left Calcutta on Thursday morning for Rangoon. The remainder of the regiment will move later in relief on the arrival of the Devonshire Regiment at Dum-Dum. The 5th Bengal Light Infantry leave Alipore for Bareilly on the 21st instant on relief by the 12th Kelati-i-Ghilzais.

THE Punjab paper announces the death of Mr. W Michell, Executive Engineer, Assistant Engineer-in-Chief of the North-Western Railway, at Lahore. He died at 10-30 a.m. on Thursday in the Mayo Hospital, of pneumonia, which he contracted on New Year's Eve. He was a man of great engineering experience, and was liked by everybody. It may be remembered that he was the organiser of the Christmas Week Cooper's Hill Dinners which have now become an annual institution. He was concerned in many important railway works, and several times received the thanks of Government.

ALTHOUGH the rainfall last year over the area traversed by the chief canals was both abundant and well-distributed, the returns from the Bengal canals are the best on record. The net revenue was about two lakhs more than that of 1896-97 and six lakhs more than the average of the nine years preceding. This is extremely satisfactory, and is evidently the result of careful and vigilant administration: the uncollected balance, for instance, being reduced from over quarter of a lakh at the beginning of the year to Rs. 5,000 at the end. "The harvest has been abundant both within and without the canal-irrigated areas, and there is every prospect of a prosperous future. All signs of the depression caused by the late famine have apparently disappeared."

DACOITIES, says the Karachi paper, have again become of rather frequent occurrence in Sind. A few days ago we reported a daring dacoity in the village of Tando Hafizshah in the Jhirruck Division, when property valued at Rs. 10,000 was made away with by about ten dacoits. News now reaches us of another attempted dacoity in the village of Kambar Mahar in the Mirpur Khas Taluka. The report states that four armed dacoits made a raid on the house of a Bania, when a young man named Pahlumal who offered resistance was shot dead by the dacoits, who also inflicted some injuries on the other occupants of the house. Fortunately one of their weapons fell into the hands of the Banias, who with the help of neighbours made a stand against the dacoits who began to retreat, but not before two of their number were wounded and a third had received a severe cut in his wrist and rendered unconscious, but was quickly done to death by the dacoits themselves lest he might be apprehended and disclose facts which might lead to their arrest. Three of them were, however, eventually arrested in a village in the Sakrand Taluka, and have been placed before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the Nara Valley for trial.

AMONGST the passengers by the homeward mail on Saturday, was Mr. Ernest Day, the well-known English trainer, who, it will doubtless be remembered, brought out Keenan for H. H. the Aga Khan. He had sole charge of the horse in his training and had just brought him so to speak "fit to run for a man's life," when the horse was taken out of his hands. This, in the opinion of many sportsmen, interfered with the horse greatly, so much so as to lose him the race for which he was specially brought out, and it also lost Mr. Day the credit of bringing out and training a Viceroy's Cup winner, which Keenan would most probably have been, had his trainer not been changed at such a critical time in his preparation.

THE Pope has received a number of ladies from New York who presented him with an address and 50,000f.

IT is announced that Count Hatzfeldt's villa at Dinard, near St. Malo, is being prepared for the reception of the German Empress.

PRINCE GEORGE, on Dec. 25, laid the foundation stone of new Christian schools in Crete which are being reconstructed at the expense of the Tsar.

AN epidemic of influenza has broken out in the United States.

THE Doge's Palace in Venice is, it is stated, being undermined by the water from the canal.

THE French Senate, on Dec. 20, passed a bill prescribing the death sentence for State officials guilty of treason in times of peace.

A LANDSLIP from the Sasso Rosso, which occurred on Dec. 27, destroyed the hotel and several adjacent houses at Airolo, and killed three persons. The damage to property is estimated at 1,000,000f.

THE Sultan has made a Christmas present to the German Empress of a riding horse, and to the Princess Victoria Louisa, the youngest child of their Imperial Majesties, of a pair of ponies with pony carriage.

THE Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia visited the Sultan at Yildiz on Dec. 17, and received a return visit from His Majesty. On Dec. 18 the Grand Duke unveiled at Galatario a monument to the Russian soldiers who fell in the war of 1878.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram states that, fresh arrangements having been made with the Porte, the work of constructing the Acre-Damascus railway by an English company, which was interrupted in 1894 owing to financial difficulties, will now be resumed.

GHANI BEY, the chief of the Albanian party in the Sultan's entourage and an aide-de-camp to His Majesty, was shot in a sweetmeat shop in Pera on Dec. 22 by Hafyz Pasha, Intendant of the Sultan's First Chamberlain, and died two hours later.

THE "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent states that the fact has just leaked out that the British Government suppressed a filibustering expedition which had been organised at Hong-Kong for the purpose of aiding Aguinaldo, the leader of the Filipinos.

SEVERAL hundred Montenegrin soldiers, who were proceeding the other day to Podgoritza, to receive the rifles recently presented by the Tsar to Prince Nicholas, were overtaken by a snowstorm, and (says the Vienna correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") frozen to death.

MME. PAULMIER, the Parisian Society lady who shot at and dangerously wounded M. Ollivier, a journalist, under the mistaken belief that he was the writer of an article reflecting on her honour, was on Dec. 26 acquitted, but M. Ollivier was allowed 5000f. damages.

THE representatives of Great Britain, Belgium and Switzerland at the Anti-Anarchist Conference have declined to accede to the proposal made that foreign Anarchists who may have taken refuge in any State should be surrendered on the demand of their respective Governments.

WHEN Great Britain has her back to the wall the world will be older. Not this year or next can any alliance be formed that will care to begin war with Great Britain, and with a right cause Great Britain will not be lonely. Americans do not believe that the Great Britain of this generation can be rushed into an unjust or foolish war, but they are in the mind to judge for themselves, remarks the "New York Tribune."

WILLIAM JOHNSON, the man charged with stealing and receiving the jewels of Mary Duchess of Sutherland, was committed for trial on Dec. 21. The principal evidence came from a mysterious lady, who admitted that it was she who had given the Scotland-yard authorities the informatton which led to the prisoner's arrest. Johnson had been in her company in Brighton, London, Ostend, Blaukenberg, and Paris, and it was in the last-named place that he showed her the jewels in question. Then they quarrelled, and she returned to Brighton. The name of the witness did not transpire.

THE excitement over the election to the Senate at Washington of Mr. Brigham Roberts, the polygamist, for the State of Utah is daily becoming more pronounced. Newspapers, churches, and public schools throughout the country are preparing to deluge the Congress with petitions demanding that Mr. Roberts be prevented taking his seat in the House. Mr. Roberts, who has three wives and families, has issued a public manifesto defending polygamy on religious grounds as an institution approved by God. He entreats the broad-minded American people not to compel him to cast off his wives and abandon his children.

A VIOLENT attack made on Baron Banffy the Hungarian Premier, by M. Horvansky, President of the National Party, during a recent sitting of the Chamber, has elicited from Baron Banffy a letter in which he accuses M. Horvansky of falsehood, unfairness, and cowardice. It was expected that a duel would follow, but the seconds failed to come to terms. M. Horvansky's seconds insisted on the insertion in the "protocol" of the meeting of certain reservations of a character gratuitously offensive to Baron Banffy, whose seconds refused to agree to them. The form in which the challenge was addressed to Baron Banffy practically represented the Premier not to be a man of honour.

IN Professor George Adam Smith's "Life of Henry Drummond," just issued by Hodder and Stoughton, there is a chapter on Boys and the Boys' Brigade. Drummond was fond of setting examination papers for his boy friends. Here are a few specimens of his "History" questions :

1. Give a short life of Pigott.
2. Where was Major

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMERICA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

* LONDON, JAN. 13.

It is declared in Washington that the statement made by Mr. Forakier in the Senate regarding the Philippines was wholly unwarranted.

THE TROOPS REFUSE TO MARCH.

A Spanish official despatch from Manila says that the American troops ordered to Iloilo have mutinied and refuse to start.

The despatch also states that General Miller has been ordered to abandon Iloilo and that all the American forces are concentrating at Manila.

ANTI-GERMAN FEELING IN THE SENATE.

JAN. 15.

The debates in the American Senate on the question of the Philippines are revealing a strong Anti-German feeling.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

The latest telegrams from Reuter's correspondent at Manila report the situation as being calmer.

The natives at Iloilo, while they still refuse to permit the Americans to land, are friendlier and furnish supplies to General Miller's forces.

THE CHARGES AGAINST FRENCH JUDGES.

* JAN. 13.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday is regarded as a great if temporary triumph for the Ministry, who ridiculed the backstairs details of M de Beaurepaire's charges.

THE EXPECTED DECISION IN THE DREYFUS CASE.

JAN. 14.

The decision of the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus case is expected to be given shortly.

The newspapers state that the Court will report that the proofs that Dreyfus is guilty are insufficient.

MR. RHODES IN ENGLAND LOOKING FOR £2,000,000.

THE CENTRAL AFRICAN RAILWAY.

The Hon. Cecil Rhodes has arrived in London.

His visit is mainly for the purpose of obtaining a Government credit of £2,000,000 to construct a railway from Buluwayo to Tanganyika.

Mr. Rhodes will probably visit Egypt and the Soudan to arrange for laying the telegraph from Sobat southward, conveying the material for the line via Egypt.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE SOUDAN.

KHARTOUM AS A WINTER RESORT : NO POPULATION.

Lord Cromer has returned to Cairo.

Mr. J. L. Gorst, Financial adviser to the Khedive, who accompanied Lord Cromer to Khartoum states that when rebuilt, Khartoum will be a fine city suitable as a winter resort, but there is a great dearth of population at present.

SLAVERY IN ZANZIBAR NOT TO BE STOPPED AT ONCE.

JAN. 13.

The Hon. St. John Brodrick, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to a deputation from Anti-Slavery Societies, said it was difficult to immediately abolish slavery in the Zanzibar Protectorate, especially on the mainland. He would, however, do his best to execute the existing decree.

THE TROUBLE IN EAST AFRICA.

* JAN. 13.

Additional details of the latest trouble in East Africa state that Captain Kirkpatrick and party were misled by the treacherous friendliness of the tribesmen and were isolated and murdered.

HEAVY GALE IN ENGLAND.

A terrific gale raged last night over the British Isles doing immense damage. In many parts telegraphic communication was interrupted.

JAN. 14.

To-day's newspapers are filled with particulars of the disasters wrought by the gale on Thursday night. The mortality fortunately was slight.

RACIAL FEELING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

At a protest meeting of Britishers held at Johannesburg this afternoon, many Boers were present and the proceedings ended in a free fight.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Mr. Dingley, author of the American tariff of that name.

DEATH OF NUBAR PASHA.

Nubar Pasha, the Egyptian statesman, died to-day in Paris.

* Above message delayed in transmission.

INDIAN RAILWAY EARNINGS.

A SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JAN. 14.

The Indian railway earnings for the nine months ending 1st instant work out to a total, of one crore and ten lakhs better than that for corresponding months of 1897.

ANOTHER FRONTIER OUTRAGE.

BARGNATTU POST SURPRISED.

Yet another outrage, probably due to the Masud Waziris is reported from the Kohat border. It seems that on the night of the 11th instant, raiders surprised Bargnattu post between Bannu and Bahadur Khel, tying up a Jemadar and five sowars who garrisoned it, and making off with twelve smooth-bores.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

The following arrangements are announced in the Gazette of India :—Mr. Hooper, post-master of Aden is granted two years' furlough from the 2nd February. Mr. C. D'albedyll, mail officer, Bombay sea post office will officiate for him. Mr. Lala Dulamal, officiating post-master of Ajmere, is granted one month's leave, Mr. Munshi Altaf Hussain acting.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant Trotter is appointed Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers. Lieutenant Colonels Bain and Sebalch, Commanding the 6th Punjab Infantry and 11th Bengal Infantry respectively, have been granted two years' extension of command each.

LORD CURZON'S REPLY TO THE MAHOMEDAN LITERARY SOCIETY'S ADDRESS.

* CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

Replying to the address presented by the Mahomedan Literary Society to-day Lord Curzon in the course of his speech said :—A combination of the resources of western knowledge and discovery with the teachings of oriental learning is, as you say, an indispensable condition of an intellectual equipment which shall enable the cultured Mahomedan to hold his own in the competitive struggle of the modern world. Perhaps the Mahomedans of India have been for a while somewhat handicapped in the race by an inadequate supply of facilities requisite for such a training, although the great institution founded after a life-work of honourable activity by the late Sir Syed Ahmed, and the kindred efforts organised or supported by yourselves, should enable you to recover lost leeway and to claim your share in the development of the inheritance of your forefathers. At the same time I am glad to hear you speak with legitimate pride of the wealth of oriental literature as being included in your curriculum, because the acquisition of the resources of modern science, indispensable though it be, should blind no student to the substantial merits of the philosophy, the poetry and the ethics of by-gone times. Imperfectly as these may conform to the standards of a more progressive age they have yet contributed no inconsiderable quota to moral elevation, as well as to the intellectual enjoyment of mankind. To any Mahomedan literary society therefore, and more especially to yourselves, whose prestige and influence are so high, I would say, pursue your modern studies, but do not altogether neglect your ancient prophets and guides, and remember, that the fountains of an obsolete erudition have not infrequently distilled the precious drops of truth. Gentlemen, no one with the smallest knowledge of India can be ignorant of the great part that has been played in its past by Mahomedan dynasties, Mahomedan literature and Mahomedan customs. No one with the least appreciation of the present, can ignore the powerful and stable element contributed to Indian society by the existing Mahomedan States and Communities. I have, as you remark, been so fortunate as to visit on various occasions the courts of most of the principal Mussulman Potentates of Asia, and I have perhaps thereby acquired some slight insight into the working of your institutions, as well as into the practical application of your Religion. I am also aware that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, whose Representative in India I am privileged to be, is Sovereign of a larger number of Mahomedans than any monarch in the world. All these considerations are an explanation of the peculiar interest which I feel in your community, and of the satisfaction which it gives me to receive your congratulations. I accept your statement, that upon any occasion of appeal, I may implicitly rely upon the faithful allegiance of the Mahomedans of India. But I rejoice to think that the happy harmony existing between the various races and religions of this country, which is the glorious outcome of Her Majesty's Reign, and the loyalty which is common to them all, are likely, should any emergency ever arise, to enlist in her enthusiastic service not one section alone, but the whole of the peoples and the votaries of every creed who own her sway.

* Appeared in part of our issue of Saturday.

BALKRISHNA CHAPEKAR.

POONA, JAN. 15.

A hitch has occurred in the arrangement for the extradition of Balkrishna Chapekar in consequence of the Nizam's Court refusing to grant the necessary warrant for his removal. The evidence against him will now have to be brought forward to prove his complicity in the Jubilee night murders. It will therefore take some days to bring Balkrishna in to Poona. Mr. Brewin went to Hyderabad, but came back yesterday as he was indisposed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

ood Bhownuggur 2 20-32.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	85
Bar Silver	27 3-8

HIS HIGHNESS THE GAEKWAR.

THE ARYA MITRA MELA.

THE annual Makar Sankrant Durbar of the Arya Mitra Mela established some fifteen years ago was held on Friday last at 3-30 p.m., at the palatial temporary residence of his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, who presided. There were about three hundred present representing the elite of the Hindus of Bombay, of all castes, professions and trades. Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Balkrishraoji Pitale opened the proceedings and Mr. Balwantraoji Pitale made a brilliant maiden speech, welcoming the guests and adding that the presence of his Highness gave eclat to the occasion. The Rao Saheb then read a report which gave a vivid picture of plague, famine and earthquake and the direful results thereof. The aim and object of the A.M. Mela was to have frequent social gatherings when friendly feelings may be generated and cultivated. The loyalty of the subjects to the paramount power may thus be enhanced. The discussion of political subjects to be discouraged at its meetings. The Hon'bles Dr. Bhalchandra, and Vizbhucandass, Messrs. Settoor, Damodar Tapidass, Vaid Raje Shasker Shortree Pade, Dr. Popat, Messrs. Kerlorker and Gopalrao addressed the meeting. His Highness Sayajee Rao Gaekwar, G. C. S. I., spoke as follows :—

Gentlemen —It is not possible for me to address all of you in the different languages in which I have been addressed. It is impossible, constituted as we at present are, that one should at the same time speak several languages. I have spoken and asked my friend what language he would suggest as most convenient, and which would be understood by all. He advised me that English is the best medium to convey my thoughts. It is not possible for me, within the short time that I have to address you, to go into the different details of the kind words that have been addressed by the different speakers, or were I to attempt, should I be able to cope with their lucidity of expression, their eloquence and their freedom of thought. But I will only express that I have listened with great attention and interest to the constitution, organisation, the history, and the origin of the Arya Mitra Mela institution. No one could partake in these movements without being moved by many interesting feelings. It is impossible for any one having sense and sensibility to partake in gatherings like these without being moved by many and varred motions. (Cheers.) We are, I believe, peculiarly rich in the number of religious holidays we enjoy. But I think there is hardly any which can equal this in its peculiar grace, and which brings out our social affections into greater prominence. It is no small sacrifice that the public of Bombay should find time and energy to devote to the observation of these religious holidays, because time productively employed is money, especially when there is such a keen competition going on with the rest of the world. It is only to be hoped that we shall be able to observe all these holidays with an equal amount of sacrifice. (Hear, hear.) But however few they may be reduced in course of time, we should always remember our old traditions with cheerfulness and freedom. (Cheers.) In conclusion, I may tell you that I welcome all of you in this spacious hall with the greatest delight and cordiality. I hope you will have many more returns of these happy days, and wish you all the compliments of the season. (Loud applause.)

Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale, thanked the audience for the high compliment paid to him for his work in the Arya Mitra Mela and for their presence at the Durbar and dissolved it after distribution of special sweets, flowers, pan-supari, atar, etc. A similar Durbar was held by Her Highness Chimnabai, C. I. A large number of ladies attended, Mrs. Motesbai Balaram Vagal, Mrs. Balerinsajee Bhaskerrao Pitale and Mrs. Putlabai Nanabhai Javeri introduced the guests to her Highness. After presents of sweets and Halad Kunku, and flowers and welcome speeches the Durbar ended.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

RACING RECORDS.

BOXING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

DURING the past season, according to Racing Calendar records, 1921 races were decided in England, of which 2 were run over a distance of four miles, 8 of three miles and under four, 53 of two miles and under three, 228 of a mile and under two, 556 of one mile, 252 of six furlongs and under a mile, and 822 of five furlongs and under six furlongs. The horses that took part in these races numbered 3571, of which 1364 were two-year-olds, 1039 three year-olds, 517 four-year-olds, and 651 five-year-olds and upwards. There was an increase of 74 three-year-olds and 45 five years and upwards, and a decrease of 5 two-year-olds and 99 four-year-olds as compared with the runners in 1897. Not including prizes to second and third horses, £ 473,660 16s. was won during the year in England, £23,538 1s. 8d. in Ireland, and £11,822 in Scotland. A sum of £139,388 was distributed in handicaps for three-year-olds and upwards; £135,232 10s. in weight-for-age races for three-year-olds and upwards, three and four-year-olds, or weight-for-sex races for three and four-year-olds only; £10,448 for all ages or two and three-year-olds; and £52,232 for selling races and selling handicaps, excepting those for two-year-olds only. For races devoted to two-year-olds only £136,360 6s. was won, of which £15,519 was for nurseries, £97,421 6s. for weight for-sex races, and £23,420 for selling races and selling handicaps.

At the conference of head masters at Shrewsbury on Dec. 23, there was an interesting discussion on boxing as practised in public schools. The Rev. Dr. Wilson (Lancing) moved—"That the committee be requested to communicate with the authorities of the Aldershot gymnasia with a view to modifying, in the interests of school physical training the rules of boxing contests at the public schools gymnastic competitions." He said that last year there were several cases of the "knock-out" blow, the object of which was to incapacitate the competitor from continuing the contest, and it must, therefore, he thought, be mischievous to the whole moral of the thing. The Rev. the Hon. E. Lyttelton (Haileybury) in seconding the resolution, said the effect of the "knock out" blow which was delivered sideways and on the tip of the chin, was to produce unconsciousness, and if it was delivered with a great deal of force it inflicted a very serious injury to the base of the skull. Ever since he had heard that the "knock-out" was being legalised at Aldershot he had refused to allow any of his boys in any way to compete in the boxing.—The resolution was carried unanimously. And no wonder, for the study of the manly art of self-defence is the legitimate object of boxing. The "knock-out" reduces it to the level of the prize-ring.

Hunting men regard the rigours of King Frost with hatred, the degree of which may be measured by the duration and keenness of the spell of severe weather. When, week after week, horses are still engaged in the profitless task known as "eating their heads off," the foxhunter becomes a prey to abiding melancholy. The cheery ring of skates on frozen ponds to him is most unmusical; he regards the wintry landscape with disgust, unmitigated by increasing forage bills and an idle stud. Two months of the hunting season have now elapsed. During that period the weather has been unusually mild and open, and although no great number of brilliant runs have been recorded, sport with hounds has been satisfactory. The going now is somewhat hard, and further supplies of moisture would be welcomed alike by farmers and foxhunters. Mr. A. W. Stokes, who for three seasons has ruled the fortunes of the Pembrokeshire Hunt, has announced his intention to resign at the close of the present season; it is hoped that Lord Kensington will accept the vacant office.—Although it occurred more than a week ago, some account must be given of the great run with the Shropshire hounds from Edstaston, a new gorse covert planted by Lord Cholmondeley. Hounds got away with a staunch old customer, which crossed the canal near Sydney Bridge, then ran past Edstaston Hall, and on to the railway. The first and only check of the run occurred at this point. Hounds were clinging dangerously to the lines of rail, and as a train was due, they were whipped off, and presently the hunted fox was viewed near Lacon Gorse. Recovering the line, the pack streamed away with a breast-high scent, though the Lower Heath covert and Wyrley Rough past Hoarstone and Lostfort Gorse, and on pointing for Bletchley. Tiring or changing his purpose, the fox bore away towards Hodnet, and was pulled down in the Rectory garden. This capital run lasted for two and a-half hours; sixteen miles of stiff country was traversed, and only a select few witnessed the finish.

On Thursday night the frost was sufficiently severe to keep some packs at home on the following day. The Belvoir hounds kept their appointment at Little Ponton Hall, but the ground was too hard to admit of their working to advantage, this from hearsay, for on the day in question the writer of these notes threw in his fortunes with the Quorn. There was a huge gathering at Gaddesly, and among those present I noticed Captain Burns-Murdoch (the master), Lord and Lady Manners, Lady Gerard, the Hon. Lancelot and Mrs. Lowther, Lady Warwick, and Sir I. and Lady Sophie Scott. Disappointment was our lot until late in the afternoon. It is impossible to say what occasioned the dearth of foxes, but certain it is that several of the most famous coverts in all the Quorn territory were drawn blank. There was a short gallop in the forenoon with a fox roused in Thorpe Trussels, and when hounds were thrown into Gartree Hill, they forced out an animal which, mangy though it was, provided the only genuine run of the day. Pointing for Bunny's Spinney, he threaded that covert, then bore away right-handed across the Burton-road, scent was only moderate, hounds were never really able to press their fox, and in the event he steered a circuitous course round by the Punchbowl and back to Gartree Hill, where he was lost. Sir Watkin Wynn's hounds were at Malpas on Friday, in weather which was too frosty to allow of good sport. There was a short gallop with a fox from Stockton Dingles, and then from Macefen Gorse hounds got away on better terms with a fox which pointed for Mill Moor. At a fast pace they hunted him for a time, and if the scent had only held would surely have been rewarded with a kill. A remarkable incident occurred with the Meynell hounds on the same day. A fox broke away from a covert near Baggots Park, and hounds slipped the whole of their field, hunstman and whips included, with the exception of Captain and Mrs. Hanwell, who enjoyed a capital run of half an hour's duration all to themselves.

The art of figure-skating, as it is known to Englishmen, has in late years developed in directions so unexpected that one takes up each new book on the subject with the feeling that it is even further than its predecessors from containing the last word. But one may fairly say that the faithful and studious volume on "Figure Skating" written by Mr. Monier-Williams and just published by Mr. A. D. Innes gives us the last word that has yet been spoken. He plainly tells us that there are many more words to come. Only twelve years or so ago Messrs. Vandervell and Witham's book, explanatory of the art that was learned by them in the sixties, was still a standard among figure-skaters. To-day it would scarcely help one to understand a single "call" in combined figure-skating. It was Mr. Monier-Williams himself, the inventor, as all figure-skaters know, of the obtuse-angled blade, who produced the next notable book on figure-skating, in which the movements of combined figure-skating were systematised and the alternating "calls" tabulated. That was in the days of the old Southport skating rink, when certain skaters used to puzzle out the problems of the rising art and measure and record the diagrams which they had cut upon the ice. The faith held by them—the faith of their fathers—was that English figure-skating must be large and bold, the skates curved to a great radius, and the position of the skater entirely quiescent, the arms at the sides, the toe of the unemployed foot held close to the heel of the employed foot. It is the attitude that makes the most difficult movements in the world appear easy to the uninitiated, whereas any skip-jack can make a perfectly easy turn or spin seem difficult by contorting or flinging about his body. This, the first doctrine of English figure-skating, is still orthodox, but one would hesitate to say that it has not been embroidered upon. The world's championships, held a few months ago on a London rink, showed that there were very attractive, and wonderfully clever heresies in the forms of skating styled German, Austrian or Canadian. The latest development in English skating, is that of "continuous figures," and this development (quite unforeseen a few years ago) is largely due to the artificially frozen ice-rinks in London and the influence of foreigners. The nomenclature of these figures, Mr. Monier-Williams admits, is still chaotic. Their tendency seems to be to induce skaters to use a slightly more curved skate.

There was a time when one had hopes that golf was to be at once the touchstone and whetstone of character. It would mark out for us the strong man, it would make him stronger. Further, there was some justification for such hopes. Here and there men were rising superior to thir circumstances. On Saturday afternoons they have renounced the claims of families and bazaars unashamed and played their round. On Sunday mornings the man who, out of deference to the conventions, took his wife to church has now developed a more vigorous virtue, abjures a silk hat, and shoulders his bag of clubs. We began to think that the wise man who spoke in smiles had in seeking one, found a fundamental truth when he said "As iron sharpeneth iron."

But Christmas approaches, and our hopes and our theories come tumbling down like a house of cards. All the arrangements for Christmas-day are made with little regard for golf. There may be an incidental round, but it is avowedly incidental, and in the nature of a concession, it clears the house of men-folk during the busy interval between breakfast, with its presents, and the climatic family gathering with its turkey, plum-pudding, and crackers. The most daring clubs try on boxing-day to regain their hold by special Christmas competitions, but the cards returned tell a terrible tale of the completeness of yesterday's defeat. There is a gloomy aspect or a blatantly artificial heartiness, which indicates the hopelessness of the struggle, the potency of the feast.

When the late Master of Balliol said that many a man is made better by being thought to be better than he is, he meant it rather as an observation than as a rule of conduct. I am not quite sure how it would work out as a rule of conduct, but apparently one of the New York papers is experimenting this direction. The other day a local competition of more than ordinary importance was won by a man whose handicap was 24. The report—obviously sincere—in the paper which came to my notice contained not merely the remark that this gentleman played "in his best form," but a detailed score of his round of 127 gross, including a ten, two nines, and two eights. After all, if there is a dearth of news following upon the war, would it not be wiser and kinder to let some advertiser have this space at a reduced rate?

Some days ago an incident was brought to notice which may illustrate the kindly feeling and tact which is promoted by the pursuit of the game. In the three-ball match between an old and experienced player and two younger ones, the veteran was very severely defeated. I think that both his matches were over at the thirteenth hole. The younger players, after consultation preferred a formal request that, for the bye, he would play the best of their balls. He had been a player of some note, a man of importance in his day, and the compliment stimulated him to a display of something like his old form. He won the bye. Cynics or sentimentalists may say that the others didn't try, but perhaps they would be wrong.

We have hardly got accustomed to the idea of a second course at St. Andrews, when we hear that there is to be a third one of 18 holes. This must be a record, one would think, for the suburbs of Manchester or London can hardly be taken into account in any comparison. Or is there any other place "with in the meaning of the act," where there are three courses?

The "foursomes" of the Disley Club for prizes given by the captain (Mr. J. E. Mills) were only concluded on Saturday, as, owing to various circumstances, the final had been delayed for some months. The Rev. T. N. Carter and Mr. R. P. Horsley won, after a match that was fairly close, although one of their opponents was under some disadvantage through lack of practice. The next captain at Disley is to be Mr. G. F. Schofield, who will fill the office with dignity and urbanity. He is remembered among other things, as one of the winners of the Houldsworth Cup last year, and it is understood that he has every intention of signalising his year of office by again taking this or the Balfour Cup, or both.

The weather of Saturday showed a considerable improvement on that which prevailed a week before, with the result that the attendances at the matches were good all round. In the case of the Sunderland and Newcastle United match it is estimated that there was a gathering of 30,000, whilst 20,000 witnessed the game between Notts County and Aston Villa. In each case the spectators had good value for their money. Aston Villa were probably not too confident in travelling to Trent Bridge, but like most people they doubtless expected they would just win. The County proved in great form, however, and after a desperate struggle managed to score the deciding goal five minutes before time. George found himself sufficiently recovered from the injury he sustained the previous Monday to take his place in goal, and it was very largely due to his clever play that the Villa escaped with a single goal defeat, as in the first half the Notts men attacked with great vigour. In the second half the game was very evenly contested, and a draw seemed certain. Toone, who played quite as brilliant a game as George, saved several shots which ought to have scored, particularly a free kick by Johnson. The defeat does not remove Aston Villa from the leadership, nor seriously affect their chances of carrying off the championship, for they have matches in hand compared with their nearest rivals, Everton and Burnley. Excluding their match with Sheffield Wednesday, which will come before the Appeals Committee at Sheffield to-morrow, this is the first defeat they have sustained since they were unexpectedly beaten by Bury on the second Saturday in September.

Burnley had every incentive to try and win the match against Everton, for with the Villa's defeat at Nottingham they would have tied for first place in the event of victory, a situation that would have been remarkable, considering that last season the club was in the Second Division. Everton appear to have fully realised the risk involved, and to have played one of their best games. They crowded a tremendous amount of work into the first half, and made victory secure by scoring no fewer than four goals to nothing. With a view of reducing this strong lead Burnley resorted to the unusual tactics of playing six forwards and only one full back. The result was to break up Everton's front rank, and to considerably add to the work of the referee, whose whistle was in constant use. Everton's defence proved sound, and Burnley were unable to make any impression. Everton, of course, were quite content to rest where they were, but the spectators hardly reahsed the situation, and gave expression to their feelings pretty forcibly. The result of the match is that the two clubs again change places in the table, but if Burnley win their match against Blackburn Rovers this afternoon they will again become second, Everton being engaged in a game with the Corinthians.

The game between Sunderland and Newcastle United was not of any importance from the championship point of view, for the United are next but one from the bottom of the table and Sunderland below the half-way line. There is considerable local rivalry between the teams, however, and it was not surprising to find an immense gathering. No fewer than twenty special trains were run to convey the Newcastle enthusiasts to Roker Park, and as already mentioned, the attendance was estimated at 30,000. The teams proved very evenly matched, but the United obtained the lead in the first half, and by defensive tactics in the closing stages managed to retain it until the end, winning an open and attractive game by three goals to two. This is the sixth match the Wearsiders have lost out of the last eight they have played.

Bury, on the other hand, have won seven out of the last eight they have played. Their latest victims were Stoke, who have played very indifferently away from home this season. Wolverhampton Wanderers, as was expected, scored an easy victory over Sheffield United, who to-day meet their local rivals, Sheffield Wednesday, at Bramall Lane. Blackburn Rovers were expected to give Liverpool a good game at Ewood Park, but were defeated by three goals to one, so that on this form Burnley should win this afternoon's match with some ease.

BOMBAY RACES.

FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

THERE was a good day's sport on Saturday and a large attendance, including H. E. the Governor and Staff. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"Hurdle Race." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For all horses which have not won a hurdle race value Rs. 900. W. A. and C. raised 2lbs. Penalties—Winners, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. Horses landed since 1st August, 1898. 10lbs. Distance 1 mile over 4 flights.

H H Aga Khan's b aus g Rapidity, 10st, Mr Williamson 1
Mr Gordon Hunter's br aus g Neilgow, 8st 13lbs, Mr Thompson 2
Mr G H Townsend's b aus m Miss Helena, 10st, Johnson 3
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's b aus m Cairn Gorm, 9st 9lbs, Mr Martin 0
Mr G Hunter's b aus g Neptune, 10st 2lbs, Ellington 0

BETTING: 2 to 1 on Rapidity; 3 to 1 against Miss Helena; and 4 to 1 against the others.

Won by three and a-half lengths. Eight lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 58 secs.

2ND RACE.—"The Arab Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C.-B.'s W. A. and C. Penalties—Winners, once, 4 lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of a race value Rs. 900, 4lbs.; of a race value Rs. 1,500, 7lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Galloways, 7lbs. Maidens, 5lbs. Horses not won a race value Rs. 180, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Ali bin Amir's b a g Hyderi, 7st. 2lbs., Heeroo 1
Mr H E A R's bl a g President, 8st. 3lbs., Syed 2
Mr Lyndon's b a h Atlas, 8st., Mahomed 3
Mr W Doolen's b ch m Lady Newbrook, 6st. 11lbs., Chuggan 0

BETTING: 7 to 4 on Atlas; 3 to 1 against Hyderi; 4 to 1 against President; and 6 to 1 against Lady Newbrook.

Won by a length. Six lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 36 secs.

3RD RACE.—"Selling Race." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third Rs. 25. For Arab, and C. B. Galloway. Galloways 14 hands entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. 7lbs. W. I. 7lbs. allowed for every Rs. 250 down to Rs. 500. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs.; Galloways landed since 1st August, 1898, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Jusufally Mahomed's b a p Driver, Rs 1,600, 7 st 8lbs, Heeroo 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Massowah, Rs 1,000, 7st 12lbs, Saleh 2
Mr Ali bin Amir's o a g Scimitar, Rs 1,000, 8st 7lbs, Soda 3
Mr S A W's b a p Gift, Rs 750, 6st, Ahmed 0
Capt Young's g a g Electric, Rs 500, 6st 13lbs Naudoo 0
Mr Alloo Hossein's g a g Sachin, Rs 500, 7st 9lbs, Chuggan 0
Mr Esan Abdul Wahed's b c b m Krishna, Rs 1,000, 8st 11lbs, Johnson 0

BETTING: Evens on Driver; 3 to 2 against Gift; 6 to 1 against Massowah, Scimitar and Sachin; and 10 to 1 against Krishna.

Won by one and a-half length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 1-2 secs.

4TH RACE.—"The Janvary Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab ponies landed since 1st August, 1898. 13-2 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180, once 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Distance ½ mile.

Mr Bezonjee Pestonjee's b a p Rising Star 9st. 7lb., Chuggan 1
Mr Jeckon's b a p Conqueror 9st 5 lbs, Gr-enhaigh 2
Aga Mustapha Khan's g a p Grey Leg, 9st, Heeroo 3
Mr S A W's g a p Horse 9st, Nagar 0
Mr Abdul M Shamji's g a g Nowsa 8st, 11lbs, Soda 0
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a p Khazali 8 t 7lbs, Johnson 0
Mr Ali bin Amir's b a p Prince George 8st 2lbs A Wahed 0
Mr A Martin's b a p London 8st 9lbs, Fowler 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 on Rising Star; 2 to 1 against Conqueror; 3 to 1 aganst Khazali; and longer odds against the rest.

Won by two lengths. Two lengths between second and third. Time—56 secs.

5TH RACE—"The Little Plate." Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third Rs. 25. For all ponies 12-2 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 1,000 13-2 to carry 9st. W. I Penalties—Winners, once 4lbs., twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of races of Rs. 150 or over of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,000 or over, 4 lbs. in addition to above penalties. Allowances —Arabs and C.-B's, 18lbs.; Maidens, 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 5lbs. (accumulative). Distance ½ mile.

H H Aga Khan's b e m Milkmaid, 8st 6lbs, Heeroo 1
Mr F Gordon's br aus m Lubra, 8st 7lbs, Johnson 2
Lt-Col Vaughan's b aus m Janie, 9st 9lbs, C B Mahomed 3
Mr F C Allen's c e m Lismore, 8st 11lbs, Chuggan 0

BETTING: Even on Lubra; 4 to 1 against Milkmaid and Janie. 6 to 1 against Lismore.

Won by a length. Two lengths between second and third. Time—54 secs.

6TH RACE—The New Year Stakes. Winner Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab galloways 13-5 and under. 13-3 to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners, once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winner of a race value Rs. 900, 4lbs; of a race value Rs. 1,500, 7lb, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs; Galloways which have not won a race value Rs. 180, 0lbs.; Galloways, landed since 1st August, 1898, 7lbs. (accumulative). Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr P F Fischer's ch a g Governor, 8st 13lbs, Johnson 1
Mr Ali bin Amir's c a g Solicitor, 8st 6lbs, Soda 2
Mr D D's ch a p Muktar, 8st, C B Mahomed 3
Mr S A W's g a g Midnight, 8st 12lbs, Chuggan 0
Mr Artin A Essayee's ch a p Chester, 8st, Nagar 0
Mr R's b a g Romeo, 8st 11lbs, Grenhalgh 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a g Investor, 8st 3lbs, Saleh 0

BETTING: 6 to 4 on Romeo; 2 to 1 against Midnight and Chester; 4 to 1 against Multan; and 10 to 1 against the rest.

Won by three lengths. Same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 22½ secs.

7TH RACE.—"The Club Stakes." Winner, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 25; third, Rs. 15. For Arab and C.-B. Galloways 13-3 and under, the property of Members of the Byculla, Bombay, Yacht Club, the Club of Western India, or of the Bombay, Poona, and Kirkee Gymkhanas. Weight—Handicap, G. R.'s Distance 5 furlongs.

Capt Purvis' g a p Moonlight, 10st 1 lb, Owner 1
Mr Wilkinson's g a p Moslem, 9st 7lbs, Owner 2
Mr Bland's b a g Gholib, 11st 2lbs, Owner 3
Mr Fischer's ch a g Hurlingham, 10st 13lbs, Owner 0

BETTING: Evens on Gholib; 6 to 4 against Moonlight; 4 to 1 against Hurlingham; and 6 to 1 against Moslem.

Won by two and a-half lengths. Two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 12½ secs.

THE TRANSPORT DILWARA.

THE hired transport Dilwara is expected to arrive here on Wednesday, with drafts, consisting of 19 officers, 13 ladies and 3 children, 3 warrant officers, 1,133 non-commissioned officers and men, 23 women, and 26 children. If the transport does not reach her moorings by 8 a.m., the debarkation will take place on the day after arrival. The baggage guard and working party, strength 4 officers and 200 men under a field officer, will leave the ship's side, at 11 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore will move into the barges, at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. the troops will be landed in the Sassoon Dock and conveyed to their destinations in three troop trains. The first train will start for Deolali at 6-5 p.m., with 8 officers, 458 men, 8 women, and 9 children, and all families of troops. The second train will start for Deolali at 6-10 p.m., with 7 officers and 380 men, and the third train will start for Poona Ghorpuri, at 7-20 p.m., with 6 officers 233 men, 4 women, and 5 children.

MILITARY NEWS.

WHEN Major Chance, Officiating A. A. G., Quetta, completes his five years on the staff, on 3rd February Lieutenant-Colonel O'Sullivan, R. E., will be transferred from Poona to Quetta as Assistant Adjutant General, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bell, Commandant, Delhi Irregular Force, will be appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General at Poona.

Sergeant-Major Wallbank, Royal Irish Regiment, is about to be selected for promotion to a Quarter-Mastership in the West African Frontier Force.

The Commander-in-Chief will visit the European and Native Military Hospitals in Calcutta to-day (the 14th instant) at 11 o'clock. On the same day His Excellency will see the native officers of the garrison at his residence, Treasury Gate.

THE Catholic Church is (says the writer of a humourous paragraph in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) still resentful against the dress of the New Woman, and one of its humble servants has got into trouble by uttering its protest. The beadle of Rouen Cathedral lately refused admission to a cycling lady tourist because "elle portait la culotte." He pronounced that this dress was a "tenue incorrecte" for the precincts of the cathedral and barred the door. The suisse of French cathedrals is weighty and muscular; there was nothing to be done but to retire and write to the papers. The protest accordingly appeared in the "revue du Touring," and this document shows how dangerous it is to deal with the lady cyclist and sumptuary laws. It passes over the question of æsthetic surroundings and the "tenue incorrecte," and brings to bear a terrible argumentum adhominem, which is full of danger to a beadle's peace of mind. Briefly, it says the dress of the beadle is more ludicrous than the dress of the bicyclist, and is not commended by use or necessity. Furthermore the beadle in question was jealous in the matter of calves—"ses mollets auraient souffert d'une comparaison." What can a beadle answer to such a charge as this? "Who can believe," says Mrs. Malaprop, "that the Bope is inflammable?" His servant at Rouen at present.

GULAB SINGH AND TIBET.

A SPLENDID FAILURE OF SIXTY YEARS AGO.

AN unpublished MS. by Colonel Gardner is published by the *C. and M. Gazette*. It runs :—

Major Hugh Pearse, whose memoirs of the late Colonel Alexander Gardner excited such interest a few months ago, has put into our hands a valuable narrative which has not hitherto seen the light. It was written by Colonel Gardner himself at the age of 91, about a year before his death, and records his experiences of Gulab Singh's failure to conquer Tibet in 1837-41. Failing memory seems to have troubled the author little, so far as impressions go, for his story of the ill-fated expedition is vivid and telling; but it is brevity itself in some portions, and these lapses Major Pearse has filled by the useful notes with which he prefaces and concludes the narrative.

INTRODUCTION BY MAJOR PEARSE.

Maharaja Ranjit Singh of Lahore, in common with other great conquerors, carried with him in his rise a host of satellites of greater or less talent and importance; and as the Maharaja gradually increased the limits of his kingdom, so did the position of these prominent friends or followers. As has often been the case in mushroom kingdoms, the majority of those who filled the State offices at the Court of Lahore were men of humble birth, whose force of character, superior ability, or conspicuous courage brought them to the front in those turbulent days when Ranjit Singh was still on his promotion. None of the great Maharaja's followers were more remarkable for their personal qualities than the three brothers Gulab Singh, Dhyan Singh, and Suchet Singh, known in contemporary history as "the Dogra brothers," and this statement is borne out by the fact that the brothers who, though of

Jammu, and thence marched via Kashtwar to the Zanskar Valley where we met Wazir Zorawar Singh and halted for some days. While in the Zanskar Valley news reached us that a large force of Botis were coming by way of Suru to attack us, and accordingly our whole force marched to meet them; but not finding them there we proceeded on northwards toward Kurgil. When within a day's march of that place we found the enemy on the distant bank of a large stream near the junction of the Suru and Dras rivers. They appeared to be about 3,000 in number, but only one-fourth or one-fifth of them were armed with matchlocks, which they kept firing off at random into the air.

Some of our interpreters went across the stream to speak to them, and shortly returned with about forty of their headmen, the chief of whom was a Lama. The holy man carried a pole, to the upper end of which a large roll of paper was conspicuously attached. This they represented to be the royal mandate of the God-like Grand Lama of Lhasa, directing us to return at once to our own territories under penalty of the forfeiture of our lives, or of being bound hand and foot and carried as slaves to Lhasa. This, of course, had no effect on us peaceful traders; which seemed to astonish these wise men of the East. They recrossed the stream and entered into a prolonged and boisterous debate over the matter. Suddenly, with a yell they rose and charged *en masse* across the stream, with the evident intention of binding us hand and foot, for more we saw that every one bore on his shoulder a coil of rope. Meanwhile their matchlock-men lined the bank and opened fire point blank at us. They being but forty or fifty yards from us, four or five of our men were wounded, whereupon the Wazir gave the order to fire back at them and then to charge them sword in hand. At our charge they broke instanter, and the whole body of them turned and fled, throwing down their match locks and ropes and, in their panic, leaving behind them the Grand Lama's Royal Mandate. In two hours not a single being of them could be seen by our scouts, far or near.

On the following day we returned to Zanskar, where were our supplies and stores. The Wazir now divided his force into three Divisions, each of about 3,000 men, besides a strong body of about 1,000 chosen men, with three guns, as a van-guard to the whole. The remaining six guns were equally divided among the three Divisions. I was placed specially in command of the van-guard, with the supervision of the 1st Division in addition. The Wazir, while in command of the whole force, took upon himself the direct charge of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions, and also of the rear-guard of about 500 men. The van-guard and the three Divisions were ordered to march along one road, with one day's march between each of them. The guns were to be invariably kept carefully packed on their litters, in the guise of packages or bales of merchandise, and our standing orders were to approach no town or village within a distance of three or four miles, either on the march or for the purpose of encamping. We were, in fact, to act in every respect in a peaceful and conciliatory manner while steadily pushing our way through the country.

The Boti Lamas, already mentioned, were attached to the van-guard and each of the Divisions, and were answerable for the mercantile interests of the expedition. They were to act as salesmen, and were given charge of the bales and packages containing every commodity supposed to be required in those regions; calico, muslin, chintz, woollen and cotton stuffs and piece-goods of all kinds, native and European with indigo, spices, sugar, coloured goat skins, Turki boots, opium, tobacco, glass beads of all kinds, etc., etc. It was the special business and duty to promulgate through the country far and near, the intelligence that we were nothing more nor less than a peaceful caravan of trading merchants from Kashmir and the West, not on trading venture to Bhutan and Lhasa. As for our being armed with sword, matchlock and shield, there was nothing unsual in that. Even the Botis of Ladakh and Western Tibet must have known that from time immemorial it had been the custom all over the East that every member of a caravan, from the boy of fifteen upwards, should be armed for self-protection; and that when caravans were large they never travelled in one body, be in separate "goles," or parties, to facilitate the supply of food, water and forage.

(To be continued.)

THE HACK-DRIVERS' STRIKE AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The opening of the New Year in Ahmedabad was marked by the abruptness with which the local public conveyance traffic was brought to a standstill, the strike continuing for nearly a whole week. Not a single vehicle out of about two hundred plying in the city was to be had for any inducement in order to meet the usual engagements of the New Year. Many of us were obliged to pay our calls on foot, and we had to thank the Superintendent of Police on behalf of the ladies who couldn't. It seems orders were issued by the Superintendent some time ago requiring the gharriwallas to wear a uniform dress, have the carriages repaired and newly painted, and in some cases to replace old worn-out horses by young and stronger animals. The order was certainly reasonable, but it being more or less a question of expense, the gharriwallas forthwith resented it by a strike. Mr. Lambert, however, was equal to the situation and held out consistently and well, fully determined that his authority should not be defied. Jehu looked strong in the beginning, but his patience and pockets being well-nigh exhausted after a week of unprofitable nothing-to-do, had to give in finally by raising the strike. Thanks to Mr. Lambert, he has rendered the citizens a valuable service by the considerable improvement he has since wrought in the conveyance traffic. The gharriwalla now looks smarter than ever, as also do the carriage and horse he drives. The shabby look which he and his whole concern presented a few weeks ago, is now a matter of the past, and it is hoped Mr. Lambert will, with his usual tact and energy, be able to maintain the standard of excellence since achieved. *Lamput* saheb (for such is the name by which he is generally known among the professional wheeling tribe) has in short made Jehu understand what the law is. The rule of the road too is made familiar to him and it is hoped the Ahmedabad gharriwalla will before long be as disciplined a fellow as any of his class in Bombay. One thing more. If luckily Mr. Lambert continues here long, he will oblige us by supplanting the now obsolete shigram and introducing the "Victoria" conveyance, which is in every respect more convenient and decent.—Yours, &c.,

E. J. T.

SUPERPHOSPHATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—Can any of your readers kindly inform me where artificial manure and superphosphates for manuring wet lands can be most readily and economically obtained? Is England the cheapest and nearest market to India for either or both of these commodities and what are their respective prices and relative worth? A factory existed I believe in Bombay for this manufacture but it is now closed I am told.—Yours &c.

Madras, January 11. AGRICOLA.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

THE following are handicap allowances and result of the races sailed on Saturday:—

SHIP'S BOATS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'p	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter		Sr Lt C O Campbell, R.N.	5	39	25
H M S Magdala's Cutter		Mr G B Hazell	5	42	10
Do.		Lt S Hutchinson, R.N.	Did not finish		

Course No 8—1st prize won by H M S Abyssinia's Cutter.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hoskins	5	29	50
Meg	Mr J B K Macbeth	5	34	3
Teal	Mr W Murray	5	34	10
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5	36	24
Midget	Officers, R A	5	38	45

Course No. 8—1st prize won by Tomtit, and 2nd prize won by Meg.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	H'p.	Entered by	Time of Arrival H	M	S	Corrected Time. H	M	S
Turquoise		Sgr Mr F S Luard	5	16	7	1	15	7
Stella	2	Col H W Boyd, IMS	5	17	50	1	15	50
Kismet	3	Mr W P Symonds	5	32	38	1	24	30
Janetta	13	Officers, R S	5	24	44	1	21	44
Manikin	13	Mr C A R Crommelin	5	36	44	1	21	44
Hulda	20	Mr D K Love	5	55	42	1	35	42
Eileen	16	Officers, R A	Did not finish.					
Chita	3	Mr E Comber	Did not start.					

Course No. 8—1st prize won by Stella, 2nd prize won by Turquoise and 3rd prize won by Janetta.

M. GENTIL, who has been exploring near Oran, has found, close to the little lake of Eaux Chaudes, a prehistoric bath, which is the finest example of a bath ever found in Algeria. He has also discovered several Silex hatchets of the stone age.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour* without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

HINDU LAW AS TO ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

KHUNDOOBHAI GULABBHAI DESAI VS. BALWANTRAO KHUNDOOBHAI DESAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. E. H. Moscardi, District Judge of Surat, in appeal No. 3 of 1897. The Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for Khundoobhai, the appellant and original defendant No. 1, and Mr. I. R. Kotwal appeared for Balwantrao and another, respondents Nos. 2 and 3. The facts of the case are fully stated in the judgments of the High Court.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering his decision, said: This is a partition suit brought by a son (the plaintiff) against his father (the defendant 1) and his two brothers (the defendants 2 and 3). All the parties asked for their share. The defendant 1 in addition asked that the share of the defendant 3 should be given to him since he had advanced to that defendant money on the understanding that the advances should be set off against the share and the advances came to more than the value of the share. The Subordinate Judge found that "the defendant 3 had received from the father large sums consisting of several thousands for expenses of his education in England of a special kind, and it was the understanding that the expenses so incurred should be set off against his share of the ancestral property." "More than Rs. 20,000 were so paid to the defendant 3. "The special contract made by him with the defendant 1, who is his father, was that the money taken by him for his expenses in England should be a charge on his share of the family property and the excess should be repaid by him as a debt." "Thus it is beyond doubt that Chhotubhai received more money from his father than the price of his share in the ancestral property, and he made the condition that he would repay the excess." But he thinks that the defendant I cannot get defendant 3's share in this partition suit under the agreement. "The case would be otherwise if Chhotubhai had given up his share to the members of his family. In that case the other three members would be able to divide the property into three equal parts excluding Chhotubhai totally. Here the allegation is that Chhotubhai borrowed money from his father out of his (father's) self-acquired funds and pledged the share or relinquished it in his favour. There is no authority for holding that a member of an undivided family can recover the share of another member in a partition suit under an agreement. Kandubhai cannot get Chhotubhai's share under the agreement in this suit, but he might institute a suit for the purpose if he is so advised." The District Judge finds the same on the facts, but he also is of opinion that in a suit for partition one member of a family cannot demand an account to be taken of moneys advanced by him to another member of the family out of the former's private funds. I think that this is not a correct view to take of the case. The plea of the defendant 1 is that by agreement with his son he advanced moneys to him against his share by which means he has bought him out of the coparcenary and become the owner of his share. I see no reason why the plea cannot be put forward and enquired into in this suit. The agreement in itself is perfectly valid (see Muttusvamyv s. Subbiraman 1 Mad., H. C. R., p. 309. "Advances made to a member for a special private purpose, for which he would have no right to call upon the family purse, would be properly debited against him in estimating his share"—Mayne's Hindu Law, Section 429. The son here was competent to raise money on his share: he could have sold his share even to a stranger, still more then could he agree with his father to advance him money against it. There is no question of the agreement, of the advances, and of their being far more in value than the share. This is the finding of both the lower Courts and it is not disputed here. The result then is that the defendant 1 has bought out the defendant 3 and become the owner of his share and can therefore claim it in this suit. We, therefore, amend the decree of the lower appellate Court by adding a direction that in the partition to be made between the parties the share of the defendant 3 be given to the defendant 1, and we order the defendant 3 to bear the costs of the appellant in this Court.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving judgment, said: In this case, the original suit was brought by the plaintiff, respondent No. 1 against his father, the appellant, and two brothers, the respondents Nos. 2, 3, to obtain a partition of certain undivided ancestral property consisting of family lands, houses and Haks. The appellant, original defendant No. 1, claimed a separation of his own share, and he also claimed that he was entitled to receive the share of his third son, respondent No 3, who has since become lunatic, as this son had assigned to him his share in consideration of sums advanced by the appellant to him to enable him to study for the bar in England; and that these advances far exceeded the value of this third son's share. The dispute before us relates to this latter claim of the appellant. The Court of first instance found that the alleged agreement of assignment by respondent No. 3, as also the advance by appellant of a larger sum than the value of his share, were proved, but it held that as the relinquishment was not made to the joint family, and the advances were made by appellant out of his self-acquired property, the appellant was not entitled to get respondent No. 3's share in this partition suit. The District Judge in appeal affirmed this view of the Court of first instance, and held that, though an account could be taken in a partition suit of monies advanced to one member of a joint family out of family funds, there was no authority which went to show that one member could demand in a partition suit that an account should be take of sum advanced by him to another member out of his own earnings. The question for consideration is whether the proposition laid down by the District Judge correctly states the law which governs the relations between the members of a joint Hindu family, and whether the distinction made between relinquishment in favour of the family and of a single member thereof and between advances made out of joint and self-acquired property, was supported by Hindu Law. The judgments of both the lower Courts cite no authorities which support the view taken by them. Mayne's Hindu Law, 5th Edition, page 529, referred to by District Judge, distinctly states that if the funds expended (by one member) were advanced (to him by another) out of self-acquired property, an arrange ment (for reimbursement) would be valid. Mr. Mayne refers to Muttusvami vs. Subbiramaniya, 1 Mad. H. C. R., p. 309, as his authority for this position. In that case it was held that no rule of law precluded one member of an undivided Hindu family from entering into an agreement with his coparceners in respect of the expenditure on family property and repayment of (advances made from) self-acquired funds. The agreement in the Madras case was made by one member of the family with another that the sum spent on improvement by the latter would be first repaid before partition was sought of the property, and the sums so spent were advanced out of self-acquired funds, and yet the agreement was upheld. This case is referred to with approval by West and Buhler, page 836. The same principle must, and does govern advances made to any one member for special private purpose for which he would have no right to call upon the family purse. These advances will be debited against his share at the time of partition—Lakshman vs. Ramchandra, I, L. R., 1 Bom., p. 561.; Konerrav vs. Gurrav. I, L. R., 5 Bom., p. 589. In the present case, the advances made by appellant admittedly exceed the share of respondent No. 3, and it is thus clear that if the agreement to assign the share is held to be proved, the assignment of the share would be a perfectly legitimate arrangement. The Court of first instance has found that this agreement was satisfactorily proved, and also that the advances greatly exceeded the share. The District Judge apparently thought that the appellant sought in this suit to take an account of the advances made by him to respondent No. 3. The written statement of the appellant does not set forth any such contention. It may well be that when there was a dispute about the accounts, these private dealings between the members might properly be excluded from the partition suit which seeks only a division of joint property. But in the present case, the claim is not for accounts, and there is no dispute regarding them. The claim is that the respondent No. 3 specifically relinquished his interest in his share in appellant's favour in consideration of advances made by appellant to the respondent No. 3. The only question that has to be considered is thus whether a joint coparcener can deal with his undivided share without the consent of the other coparceners. On this point, the law in force in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal is no doubt rather restrictive, inasmuch as there a member of a joint Hindu family cannot transfer his undivided share to another member of the family without the consent of the other coparceners—Sadabart Prasad vs. Folbash Koer, 3 Ben. L. R., p. 31. Juggurnath Khootia vs. Bhobo Misser, 14 W. R., p. 80. Chandar Kishore vs. Dampat Kishore, I. L. R., 16 All, p. 399. This bar does not apply to sales in execution—Deendyal Lal vs. Jugdeep, I. L. R., 3 Cal., p. 198, and Jallidar Singh vs. Ram Lal, I. L. R., 4 Cal., p. 723. In this Presidency and in Southern India, greater liberty prevails, and it has always been a settled maxim of law that a member can validly mortgage or sell his undivided share to another sharer or a stranger, without the consent of the other coparceners even when the property was a share in an inam village—Tukaram vs. Ramchandra, 6 Bom., H. C. R., p. 247.) Vasudev vs. Venkatesh (10 Ib. p. 139.) Gundo vs. Rambhat (1 Ib. p. 39.) Damodhar Vithal vs. Damodhar Hari (1b. p. 182.) Saltanji vs. Rajbunath 2 Ib. p. 48.) The law in Southern India was similarly laid down in Sri Rajah Lakshmi Chelvs. Shri Rajah Krishna Bhupati (7 Mad. H. C. R., p. 6.) Viraswami vs. Ayyaswami 1 Ib, p. 471. Of course alienation by way of gift or devise is placed under greater restrictions, but transfers for valuable consideration can be made of an undivided share in joint property. The precise effect of such alienation will be found discussed in Gurlingapa vs. Nandapa I. L. R. 21 Bom., p. 797. On the whole, therefore, the relinquishment by respondent No. 3 of his share in appellant's favour was a valid agreement, and effect must be given to it. The District Judge has expressed an opinion that even if this agreement could be given effect to in this partition suit, the claim was time-barred, as the period of limitation was six years, and the charges were not created by a registered instrument. The District Judge has apparently overlooked the receipt dated 10th June, 1891, Exhibit 71, for 15,000 Rs., passed by respondent No. 3 in which he acknowledges the receipt of the sum as part-payment of his share in the property. The earlier letter of 1888 has been noticed by the Court of first instance in its judgment. On this point Mr. Kotwal, who represented respondents Nos. 2, 3, admitted he had no defence to urge. The claim is evidently not time-barred. I, therefore agree with Mr. Justice Parsons in the modification of the decree of the lower Court of appeal by which appellant will be entitled to claim his own and respondent No. 3's share.

ALLEGED MALPRACTICES AT A MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

AT the Small Causes Court, on Saturday, Mr. C. W Chitty, Chief Judge, resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Philip Godinho, pleader, and Mr. C. Hewett, a voter of the Byculla ward, prayed for the setting aside of the Municipal bye-election, which took place on the 26th November, 1898, and which resulted in the election of Mr. Sarafali Mamujli, one of the candidates. Mr. Godinho conducted his own case; Mr. Raikes and Mr. Kazi barristers-at-law, appeared for Mr. Sarafali, and Mr. Crawford, Municipal solicitor, watched the case on behalf of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Abdeali Kajiji, barrister-at-law, examined by Mr. Godinho, said he was one of the several proposers of Mr. Sarafali. The signature on the form Exhibit A 52 was not his. He did not go to the polling-office, and consequently he never tendered any vote there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he did not go to the poll intentionally. Someone had come to ask him to vote for Mr. Godinho, but he declined to do so.

Mr. Cooverji Cowasji Tavaria, examined by Mr. Godinho, said his vote was rejected on the ground that it had been registered already.

Ramjanbhai Babanbhai, examined by Mr. Godinho, said he tendered a vote which was accepted by the polling officer. Someone said that another vote had been tendered in his name. He gave his vote in favour of Mr. Godinho, and not in favour of any other candidate.

Questioned by the court, witness said he always signed in the Mori character.

Cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, he said he was contractor to the Municipality, the Government, the G. I. P. Railway Company, and others. Since the last three years he had no contract from the Municipality. At present he had contracts from the Government and the Port Trust.

Further questioned by the Court, witness said he must have signed either of the two papers—the registered vote or the rejected vote. He could not say which.

Mr. Temulji Jamshedji said he did not go to the polling station that day. He generally signed in English; the signature shown to him was in Gujerati. The voting paper shown to him bore the remark "Challenge allowed; vote rejected."

Mr. Kadurbhoy Karimji Dosaji deposed that when he went to vote he was asked by several Borahs to give his vote to the Borah candidate, who was his casteman, and not to the Christian candidate. On his declining to do so, they began to tear the voting papers and he went away with his paper which was slightly torn. He went again later on, but was informed that his vote had been recorded.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness said he was told by Mr. Sarafali himself as well as Mr. Abdool Hoosain Adamji Peerbhoy not to vote for Mr. Godinho. Neither he nor his brother were assisting Mr. Godinho.

Mr. Mahomed Hoosain Makba said he gave his vote in favour of Mr. Godinho and was accepted.

Mr. Godinho: No, your honour, the vote was rejected. The witness does not seem to understand these things.

Continuing, witness said the clerk told him that his signature had already been attached to a voting-paper. The paper shown to him did not bear his signature.

Mahomedbux Rahimbux, the next witness, was shown a voting-paper, which was in favour of Mr. Godinho, but which the witness said, did not bear his signature.

Mr. Raikes remarked that if the matter came to a counting of votes, the vote should be disallowed to Mr. Godinho.

Mr. Godinho said he could not claim the vote under these circumstances.

Ibrahimji Jalalbhai said when he went to give his vote he was pulled from one side to another by a number of Borahs and other people who had assembled there. He went away without giving his vote. He wanted to vote in favour of Mr. Godinho. The signature shown to him was not his.

Mr. Phillip Godinho, cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, said in two or three cases of personation he reported the matter to the public and to Mr. Brunton. Besides the challenges before the Commissioner he had lodged a large number of objections before that officer. These were embodied in two letters dated 29th November, 1898. After the challenges had been disposed of, the objections were to be taken up on the 1st December, but on that day he informed the Commissioner that he declined to lead evidence in support of the objections. He further informed him that he could not bring 200 persons within 24 hours, and that he intended to bring the matter before the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court to nullify the election as there were many cases of personation. On his declining to lead evidence the Commissioner disallowed his objections.

On cross-examination by Mr. Raikes, witness said he had no evidence that Mr. Sarafali procured people to personate. In one case he was aware of the personation having been practised. It was the case of Mr. Kajiji, whom Mr. Sarafali knew. Witness was morally certain that Mr. Sarafali knew that Mr. Kajiji had been personated. He had drawn the attention of Mr. Sarafali to the fact that many cases of personation had occurred. He also made a mention of it to Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, who said that such things happened every time and that this was his first experience at an election. Balkrishna Vasoodev, the Hindu clerk of Mr. Sarafali, and his other Hindu clerks were aware of this personation. He did not receive any assistance from Sirdar Mir Abdool Ali, the head of the Criminal Investigation Department, nor from any other detectives. Mr. Mir Aun Ali, barrister-at-law, was assisting him. Witness did not go to the Police Commissioner with Mr. Mir Aun Ali. A bailiff of the court, named Shapurji, was assisting him at the polling station, but he was turned out by Inspector Okeeffe at the instance of Mr. Brunton. All the other men assisting the witness were turned out by Mr. Brunton's order. Witness could not give the name of a single person who was guilty of personation. He could bring evidence to prove that people voted over and over again, but he was advised by his counsel that it was not necessary to bring forth that evidence. Mr. Sarafali's clerks used to accompany voters who voted over and over again. Mr. Sarafali's clerks knew most of the voters of the ward. Apart from Mr. Sarafali having clerks to assist him, there were five Corporators, who assisted him at the election among these gentlemen was one, known by the name of "Bachoo," and whose name was Haji Usuf Haji Ismail. Messrs. Abdool Hoosen, Adamji Peerbhoy Kaji Kabiruddin, Hakim Mahomed Dyam, Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Haji Eb Satar Haji Oomar also assisted Sarafali. He mentioned to Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and "Bachoo" that cases of personations were going on. Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail came to him at 6-30 p.m. and told him that he (witness) should forget what had taken place at the election and that he was quite raw in electioneering. Witness replied that he was a Christian and could not encourage dishonesty. Witness said that Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola were aware that personation was going on and that they gave him no assistance to stop it. He had no evidence that Mr. Sarafali had anything to do with the crowd of Borahs who were there. From 10-30 a.m. witness began to challenge votes with the object of finding out cases of personation, which, he contended, were about 250. It was quite clear that two personated votes were given on behalf of the witness. It was possible but very improbable that many more such votes had been given. He was anxious that the strictest inquiry should be made in regard to his voting-papers. It was a mistake to include Geo. Gahagan and Company's vote, because the voter tendering it had not the power of attorney required by law. Witness could not say how Ramjanbhai Babunbhai's vote was recorded in his favour and how he came to be personated. That man was one of his staunchest supporters.

The Chief Judge: It cannot be personation, if he intended to give his vote in your behalf.

Mr. Godinho: It was an instance of accidental personation.

Continuing, witness said that in regard to rough conduct Mr. Sarafali's supporters were infinitely worse than his supporters. He did not mean though.

The Chief Judge: That your assistants were immaculate.

Re-examined witness said all the personations were committed in the presence of the Corporators he had mentioned, and other persons well known in the Byculla ward.

Mr. Manali Rajuji having been briefly cross-examined by Mr. Crawford, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to Wednesday.

LADIES, WHY SUFFER?

As a Positive Cure for all Chronic and the most Intractible Female Complaints and Irregularities "Pruni-men-vib" is Queen of the World. A powerful Uterine Tonic and Female Regulator for the Cure for all Female Complaints and Irregularities. Innumerable Females suffer in silence diseases peculiar to their sex. These need not suffer any more. Every dose effective. Worth its weight in gold. Price Rs. 3 and 5-8 per bottle (32 and 64 doses)?—Only from Lawrence & Lynch. Manufacturing Chemists, 6, Boyd Street, Calcutta.

FIRE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

A FIRE broke out on Saturday night in one of the holds of the steam ship India belonging to the British India Steam Navigation Company and at present lying in the company's dry dock, Mazagon for painting and general repairs. The fire was first discovered by a night watchman in the employ of the company, who noticed volumes of smoke emanating from the forepart of the vessel. The watchman speedily informed Captain Potts, the Dock Superintendent, who lives in a bungalow in the Dockyard. The fire-alarm bell was immediately rung and the Company's manual and fire engines were brought into requisition. They began to play on the fire under the supervision of Messrs. Archdeacon and McDermott, the two officers of the vessel. Owing to dense volumes of smoke arising out of the vessel, it was at first difficult to ascertain what part of the ship was on fire. However the jets were directed whence the smoke seemed to emanate and water was vigorously poured in. In response to the telephonic messages, the Municipal fire-brigade engines from Babuila Tank, Chinchpoogly, Sankli Tank, Fort, Gowalia Tank and Colaba arrived, but they could not be all stationed in the dockyard owing to want of space. The engine belonging to the P. and O. Company and the Babuila Tank steamer were admitted into the dockyard and were set to work. The Fort and Chinchpoogly steamers were located outside the dockyard, and worked with two lines of hoses carried over the wall into the yard. Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire brigade, was early on the scene and under him the men of the brigade worked with unflagging zeal. Were it not for the energetic and judicious operations of the Municipal firebrigade, the fire would have extended and caused more serious damage to the vessel. During the operation two of the fire-brigade men were seriously injured. Mr. Barnett, the foremen of the Gowalia Tank engine, while getting down into the hold accidentally slipped and fell to the bottom, a distance of twenty-five feet. It was a little short of a miracle that he escaped only with injury to his right leg and a little shock to his system. A lascar belonging to the Colaba engine also met with a similar accident. He was removed to the J.J. Hospital, where it was found that he had sustained internal injuries and he was detained for treatment.

About 3 o'clock in the morning the fire was brought under control, when the service of the Municipal fire bregade engines were dispensed with one after the other. To what extent the fire has damaged the vessel, it is, at present, difficult to say. The exact cause of the fire is not known, but from inquiries made it appears that the outbreak originated in one of the lower decks towards the four-hold of the vessel and it is believed to have been caused by some cotton waste or other rubbish taking fire while left smouldering in the hold by the labourers who had been working there up to 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. The vessel is insured, but with what fire insurance company and to what amount, has not been ascertained.

The steam ship India has some time since been used as a coasting vessel, but formerly she used to take a trip to Europe.

Superintendent Nolan, and several European police officers were present on the scene and rendered what assistance they could to the fire brigade.

FIRE IN A STABLE.

About half past 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a cattle stable belonging to Framroze Jamsetji Aga at Gilder Street and in a short time a portion of the flimsy structure was burnt to the ground. There were a number of buffaloes in the stable at the time of the outbreak, but fortunately they were all let loose in time, with the exception of a young one of a buffalo, which was burnt to death. The Byculla and Babuila Tank engines soon arrived, but their services were not required, as a line of hose attached to a stand pipe was sufficient to check the progress of the flames. The fire is due to some one throwing a lighted bidddee amongst the quantity of hay in the stable. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500 Superintendant Nolan and a number of European police officers were promptly on the spot and rendered assistance in removing the animals from the burning shed.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	7	3	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	4	35
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbarwada	20	4	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	14	3	37
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	10
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	48
Total	57	41	185
Same date last year	104	110	233

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	6	4	14
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	5	3	32
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	20	6	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	4	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	6	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	3	3	16
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	21	40
Total	47	47	186
Total plague deaths to date	32,644	29,138	
Same date last year	112	99	222

CHOLERA.

Attack	0
Deaths	2

FAIR PROHIBITED.

It is officially notified that the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit the attendance of Pilgrims from the Bombay Presidency to the Subbarayaniparsa Festival at Parigi and the Subharameswaraswami Car Festival at Pydeti and Utkur and near Hindupur in the Anantapur District with effect from the 16th to the 20th inst.

THE PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The number of cases treated in the Parsee Fever Hospital Parel during the month of December 1898, were 57 of which 7 were remaining on the 30th November and 50 new admissions were received during the month of December. The total number of plague cases treated was 40, and 17 were non plague cases. 21 deaths occurred during the month, of which 2 occorred within 12 hours, after admission, 2 within 24 hours, 6 within 48 hours and the rest occurred 48 hours after admission. The total number of cases discharged cured was 16, leaving 20 patient under treatment on the 1st January.

THE OUTBREAK IN THE PUNJAB.

The lengthy resolution issued late last month by the Punjab Government, dealing with the out break of plague in the Juliundur and Hoshiarpur districts, is evidence of excellent and thorough work. With the experience of other outbreaks before him, Sir Mackworth Young from the first recognised that the disease must be stamped out at all costs while it was confined to a limited area; and during the close of 1897, and during the spring of 1898, quite a small brigade of men and women helpers was at the disposal of Major Inglis to whom the direction of the plague operations was assigned. Including Commissioned Medical Officers, Assistant Surgeons, Hospital Assistant's, Compounders, Nurses and Dhais, the medical staff alone numbered 161, the civil staff numbered 13 Assistant Commissioners and nearly 100 subordinate revenue officials while the police force mustered the strength of three native regiments. To quote the words of the resolution, "that no considerable town, and no place in the immediate vicinity of the railway, which is the main channel of communication from one end to the other of the Province, was attacked, and that a wide-spread visitation has been averted through one season of danger is due, under Providence, to the devoted labours of the civil, medical and police staffs engaged in the operations;" and it may well be added that "the efforts made, the staff employed, and the funds expended, will cease to appear disproportionate to the task in hand when that which has been is compared with that which might have been." Much has been at various times said about the attitude of the people and it is a topic regarding which there has been a good deal of misrepresentation. It is, therefore, reassuring to find Sir Mackworth Young stating that during his recent tour in the Garhshankar "tahsil" he was greatly impressed by the readiness with which the people admitted that the measures taken for the eradication of the disease were for the best. In the case of Rahon, too, the only remaining infected village, and the largest yet attacked, the enormous task of evacuation and disinfection is being carried out on the whole very satisfactory in spite of the unfavourable weather.

Weekly Return of Hospitals Public and Private for infectious diseases from 6 a. m., on Saturday 1st Jan., to 6 a.m., on Saturday 7th Jan., 1899.

Hospital.	Disease.	Last remained	Admitted	Transferred	Discharged	Died	Remaining
Public Hospitals	Plague	33	33	...	5	27	29
	Relapsing Fever	64	25	...	17	19	53
Arthur Road Hospital	Observation	3	10	1	6	...	6
	Contacts	14	5	...	6	...	13
	Other diseases	4	2	...	...	...	6
Modikhana Hospital	Plague	18	27	...	7	25	13
	Relapsing Fever	11	2	..	8	2	3
	Plague Observation	23	20	...	7	1	...
	Contacts	23	11	...	25	..	9
	Other diseases	...	...	...	...	..	...
	Bunder Observation	45	128	...	136	..	37
Maratha Hospital	Plague	25	33	3	2	25	23
	Relapsing Fever	24	...	12	7	1	28
	Observation	46	36	1	28	6	49
	Contacts	76	38	...	26	...	88
Private Hospitals	Plague	3	2	..	...	1	4
Bhatia Hospital							
Elphinstone Bridge Camp	Contacts	7	4	..	4	...	7
	Evicts	603	176	...	416	...	363
Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim Hospital	Plague	5	1	..	1	1	4
	Contacts	7	1	...	2	...	6
Dariasthan Lohana Hospital	Plague	...	1	...	...	..	1
	Observation	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Contacts	1	...	...	1	...	...
Port Trust Hospital and Camp	Plague	4	1	...	1	...	4
	Contacts	4	...	...	3	...	1
3rd Bhoiwada Hospital	Plague	3	5	...	1	3	4
Modh and Porwad Hospital	Plague	...	1	...	...	...	1
Haji Cassum Jusub's Hospital	Plague	1	..	..	...	..	1
Kapole and Lad Hospital	Plague	3	3	..	1	1	4
Jain Hospital Pinjrapole	Plague	5	9	..	1	7	6
	Contacts	3	7	5	...	...	5
General Musalman Hospital	Plague	3	2	...	1	...	4
	Observation	1	1	...	1	...	1
	Contacts	10	1	...	...	...	11
	Evicts	...	15	...	...	...	15
Marwari Fattepura Hospital	Plague	1	3	...	...	2	2
Gokuldas Tejpal Camp	Contacts	176	31	...	84	...	123
	Evicts	1026	262	2a	150	...	1136

THE WOUNDED AT OMDURMAN.

MR. BENNETT'S STORY.

THE following is practically the full text of the article which we summarised briefly on Saturday and which has been contradicted by Mr. G. N. Bennet in the January number of the "Contemporary Review" on the treatment of the wounded and of the natives generally in the Omdurman campaign :—

Immediately after the repulse of the first dervish attack at Omdurman our troops advanced in *echelon* towards Omdurman, and as I marched with colonel Lewis's Native Brigade on the right we soon came across dead and wounded dervishes. On our left along the lower slopes of Gebel Surgham a large number of camp-followers and native servants were already busy amongst the white-clad figures which lay stretched in little groups as our shell fire or the long-range volleys of the Lee-Metfords had struck them down. These looters had armed themselves somehow or other with rifles, spears, and even clubs, and made short work of any wounded man they came across. Poor wretches who in their agony had crawled under the scanty shade of a rock or shrub were clubbed to death or riddled with bullets by the irresponsible brutality of these native servants, who were in such wholesome dread of a dervish even when prostrate, that they frequently fired several shots into bodies already dead before they advanced to strip the corpse of its *gibbeh* or arms. Moreover, as these pillagers never looked beyond the dervishes in front of them and fired in the wildest possible fashion, their bullets went ricocheting in every direction and were a considerable menace to our own troops. In fact no less then four men of the Warwicks were said to have been wounded in this manner. It is simply scandalous that unauthorised camp-followers should have been thus allowed to loot and massacre under the very eyes of a British general. This wholesale slaughter was

NOT CONFINED TO ARAB SERVNTS.

It was stated that orders had been given to kill the wounded. Whether this was so or not I do not know, but certainly no protest was made when the Soudanese despatched scores of wounded men who lay in their path. The dervishes who were stretched on the sand within a few yards were bayoneted or, in some instances, stabbed with their own spears. One of the blacks picked up a barbed spear and, as its former owner still showed some feeble signs of life, drove it right into his face, and then, planting his boot upon the dervish's head, dragged the spear out again by main force, and carried off the blood-stained weapon. Arabs who lay further out in the desert at some little distance from the line of march and happened, unfortunately for themselves, to move or turn over in their agony, were immediately pierced by rifle bullets. On some occasions shots were fired into the bodies of wounded men at such close quarters that the smell of burning flesh was positively sickening. The Soudanese seemed to revel in this work, and continually drove their bayonets through men who were absolutely unconscious and had almost ceased to breathe. Three questions arise. First,

WAS IT JUSTIFIED IN SELF-DEFENCE?

On this Mr. Bennett remarks :—Now there does exist a full and ample justification for some of this slaughter of the wounded. It has always been found, throughout the whole series of our campaigns in the Soudan, that great risk was incurred in approaching an armed dervish lying wounded upon the ground. Instances are undoubtedly on record of British troops having been shot by wounded Arabs, sometimes in the most treacherous fashion. I have myself seen a wounded Baggara raise himself from the ground and fire his Remington at our column as it marched past. The bullet went high and passed over our heads. Another dervish suddenly rose up and stabbed no less than seven Egyptian cavalrymen before he was despatched.

Nevertheless, the actual instances in which our men have been injured by wounded dervishes are, after all, extremely few in number, and in any case it does not seem fair, because of occasional act of treachery on the part of individuals, to decree the slaughter of the wounded indiscriminately. Everyone who has had any experience of Soudanese warfare will admit the perfect right of a soldier to kill a wounded enemy who levels his rifle or attempts to use his spear. And as the dervish is often as crafty as he is fanatical, it may be conceded that a wounded Arab who has a weapon within reach may be despatched, as a precaution against injury, by any troops who find it necessary to march past him. But no justification whatever exists for the butchery of *unarmed* or manifestly helpless men lying wounded on the ground. This certainly took place after the battle of Omdurman. Dervishes who lay with shattered legs or arms, absolutely without weapons, were bayoneted and shot without mercy. He adds lower down :—

ANOTHER PALLIATION

which is offered in defence of finishing off the wounded is that the dervishes always kill our wounded and mutilate our dead. This is undoubtedly ture ; but of course the dervishes might use the first half of this argument against ourselves, for the practice began at Tel-el-Kebir, and the news no doubt spread southwards that the Ingliz killed their wounded enemies. Moreover, a disciplined force, under a European general ought to be above reprisals. It is worth remembering, too, that not a single white prisoner was put to death by either the Mahdi or Khalifa, despite the fact that some of them had borne arms against the former. And again :—The wounded dervish has become dangerous because he fully expects to be killed, and feels a natural joy in shooting down another infidel before the merciless bayonet is driven through his prostrate form. But I cannot help thinking that if the killing of the wounded had been sternly repressed at Tel-el-Kebir and during the earlier Soudan campaigns, our dervish enemies would have learnt to expect civilised treatment at the hands of the English, and would not throw away their last remaining chance of life by a treacherous shot or one last desperate spear-thrust. An officer whom I knew was galloping past a heap of apparently dead dervishes when one of them suddenly raised himself painfully from the ground and levelled his rifle. The Englishman shouted to him to desist, and the wounded man, reassured that the soldier had no intention of killing him, at once put down the rifle, threw his *gibbeh* on one side, and, with a ghastly smile, pointed to the lower part of his body, which had been almost cut in half by a shell splinter. Mr. Bennett makes full allowance for the view that

ONE CANNOT WAGE WAR WITH KID GLOVES :—

Of course as long as human nature continues on its present lines there will always be a difficulty in observing the laws of war amid the intoxication of victory, or in the face of desperate resistance, when men's blood is hot and the frenzy of slaughter is strong upon them. Under such conditions as these much may fairly be conceded to one's natural impulses, but at Omdurman no such ground could possibly be alleged for our slaughter of wounded dervishes. In a battle where the casualities on one side amount to 2 per cent and on the other over 60 there is absolutely no room for that wild and unbridled fury which occasionally overtakes civilised troops who have at length triumphed over a formidable enemy after long hours of hard and sanguinary fighting. Any man who, after killing and wounding 20,000 dervishes with the total loss to his own side of some 500 casualities all told, was still unsatisfied and lusted after the blood of wounded men must be little better than a brute beast. Secondly,

WERE THE MURDERERS EXCLUSIVELY SOUDANESE

This unsoldierly work was not even left to the exclusive control of the black troops ; our own British soldiers took part in it. At one place, on the western slopes of Surgham, I noticed a fine old dervish with a grey beard who, disabled by a wound in his leg, lay prostrate beside a small bush. He had apparently attempted to escape towards Omdurman with the rest of the Khalifa's forces who survived, but his wound had prevented this, and the fugitive had sunk down on the ground about eight yards behind his son, a boy of seventeen, whose right leg had also been lacerated by a bullet. Neither the father nor the son had any weapons at all, yet a Highlander stepped out of the ranks and drove his bayonet through the old man's chest. The victim of this needless brutality begged in vain for mercy, and clutched the soldier's bayonet, reddening his hands in his own blood, in a futile attempt to prevent a second thrust. Thirdly,

WAS THE KILLING DONE BY ORDER?

And if not, was any effort made by officers to prevent it? Speaking of the case just quoted, Mr. Bennett says :—No effort was made by any comrade or officer to prevent this gratuitous bit of butchery, nor, of course, could any officer have interfered very well, if the soldier—as was said to be the case—was only acting in accordance with the wishes of the general in command. On the other hand I am certain that many officers heartily disliked the slaughter of the wounded, and would have forbidden it if left to their own initiative. Mr. Bennet gives an instance of the humanity of two British officers, and adds :—Some too, of the rank and file showed great kindness to the men who had fallen under our fire. As the soldier above mentioned was driving his Lee-Metford bayonet through sheold man's body, theson raised himself and gazed with dilated eyes on the cold-blooded butchery of his father. He placed his hands together in supplicant fashion, expecting, no doubt, the same treatment. I stepped up to him and gave him some biscuit, while two soldiers from another battalion handed the boy a drink of water. He placed his hand in mine, and asked why his father had been killed. I had no answer to give, but he limped beside me for a mile, when he was quite properly sent to join a batch of prisoners who had been captured and were being taken into Omdurman. If the Sirdar really believed that the destruction of the wounded was a military necessity, in view of the possibility of treacherous shots at the passing battalions, our line of march might without much difficulty have avoided those parts of the battlefield which were thickly strewn with the white *gibbehs* of the wounded dervishes. There was no actual necessity after the repulse of the dervish attack at Omdurman to march among the wounded. As the enemy's wild charge never got within 700 hundred yards of our zeriba, our columns could easily have marched towards Omdurman without coming into touch with more than a comparatively small number of the wounded. We might, in fact, have left the vast bulk of the injured dervishes severely alone. Mr. Bennett's account of

THE TREATMENT OF NONCOMBATANTS IS SCARCELY LESS PAINFUL.

After quoting the clause from the laws of war as recognised at the Brussels Conference which prohibits the bombardment of any place not defended by the enemy, he says :—Our howitzer battery was ordered to shell not only the defences of Omdurman —a perfectly justifiable proceeding—but the Mahdi's tomb, which lay in the very centre of the town. On the evening of the 2nd, after the Sirdar had taken possession of the city and its defenders had escaped or been killed, shells were again thrown amongst the crowded houses round the Khalifa's palace—one of these projectiles, in fact, killed Mr. Howard, the correspondent of the "New York Herald." The third Lyddite shell, which was fired from over the river at a range of 3,150 yards, struck the top of the Mahdi's tomb, and subsequently better hits were scored, which tore huge rents in the dome and completely wrecked the interior. The 50-pounder shells which missed their mark fell amongst the surrounding houses and streets and did terrible execution. In one spot, close to the Khalifa's palace, a ring of eight bodies, some of them horribly contorted, marked the spot where a shell had burst. Surely the bombardment of tombs is rather unworthy of British artillery! But what followed was a still greater outrage upon sentiment and religious feeling. No creed pays more profound respect to the dead than that of Mahomet . . . Yet at the close of the nineteenth century a British commander, not content with desecrating a tomb, actually orders a dead man's body to be torn out of its grave! The embalmed body of the Mahdi was dug up, the head wrenched off, and the trunk cast into the Nile. It is almost incredible that the disinterment and mutilation of a dead body which had lain in the grave for more than ten years should have been possible under a General whom "Christian" England is now delighting to honour! He

CONTRASTS THE ACTION OF THE DERVISHES THEMSELVES :—

Even the fanatical dervishes respected the grave of the brave Sir Herbert Stewart at Abu Klea, and abstained from molesting his remains. After the capture of the town our guns fired on the crowd of fugitives :—There was another feature in our capture of Omdurman, which was truly deplorable. By the time we had repulsed the last dervish attack and were rapidly advancing upon Omdurman, the streets leading to the southern exits of the town were crowded with fugitives. In addition to mounted Baggaras and dervish infantry, a chaotic mass of non-combatants, men, women, and children, dragging after them camels, horses, and donkeys, laden with goods and chattels—all this confused stream of human beings and animals was pressing madly forward in panic-stricken flight. Orders were given to fire upon the fugitives, and as the artillery men on the gunboats, from their raised positions, could see well over the walls, a deadly fire was opened upon the crowded thoroughfares. One street especially which laid down to the river, was swept by a frightful hail of Maxim bullets, which mowed the fugitives down in scores. It is of course perfectly permissible for a victorious army

TO FIRE UPON A FLYING ENEMY

or to send cavalry in pursuit. But when a vast crowd of non-combatants accompanies the flight of the soldiery a terrible responsibility is undertaken in opening Maxim fire on such a multitude indiscriminately. Next day some 500 dead bodies lay scattered about the streets of Omdurman, and amongst them were corpses of women and little children. A little group of two women and a man were standing on the bank. "Let's separate the man from the women" said the gunner. "Taa-ta-ta!" went the Maxim, and all three figures fell prostrate! Two women were bending sorrowfully over the dead body of a dervish, when a non-commissioned officer went up and deliberately shot one of the women with a revolver! After this it is hardly of any interest to add that on the march of the Lancers up the left bank of the Nile any contributions in the way of food which were secured from the poverty-stricken villages were taken without payment.

AFTER THE CAPTURE,

all that night Soudanese troops roamed at large about the city. All night long shots were being fired. What precisely happened nobody will ever know but when a Soudanese soldier goes looting with a rifle in his hands he pays little attention to "the honour, family rights, life, and property of individuals"! For the three next days the pillage of the surrendered city continued. As one entered the town one was continually met by little groups of soldiers carrying loot of all kinds. On September 3 I came across two British soldiers who had forcibly seized a bag of money and were carrying it off to the camp! A native servant brought his master a roll of richly worked cloth, some beautifully inlaid boxes, and, to crown all, a large elephant's tusk! The man declared that if he had known the value of the ivory he could, have brought half-a-dozen. This looks almost as if he had secured an entrance to the Beit-el-Mal, in spite of, or with the connivance of, the so-called "guards." In short, all the blacks and many of the British soldiers were apparently permitted to loot as they liked in a city whose surrender had been accepted by their general! One morning the sun was so oppressive that I longed to get under some shade for a few moments, and, entering a house on the main street, I asked an old man who was inside to let me have an angarib (native bedstead) for half-an-hour's rest. This piece of furniture and an old goatskin were absolutely the only things in his hut which had not been carried off by looters. Worse things even than mere looting of property occurred. On September 4 an Arab came to my tent and told me that the native soldiers had forcibly carried off his wife and little son to their camp, three miles away along the river. My servant knew the man in question, and corroborated his story. I gave him some rice and biscuit, and sent him off to Slatin Pasha to see if any means could be found to restore the woman and boy to their home. My servant also told me that a friend of his had the night before been shot dead by a Soudanese soldier because he refused to surrender a bag of money.

THE OLDEST CORRESPONDENCE IN THE WORLD.

DURING the last few years the Babylonian collection of the British Museum has been enriched by the important addition of several thousands of tablets obtained chiefly by Dr. Budge during his expeditions to the East on behalf of the trustees. Among the principal objects, says the "Scotsman" are a large number of small tablets, many of them of the envelope or duplicate class, which were found at Tell-Sifr, in South Babylonia, representing the ancent city of Larsa (the Ellasr of Gen. XIV.) The majority of these were contracts or legal documents, but among them are many letters, both private and official. This collection, having just been carefully arranged, is found to contain one of the most important series of inscriptions which has ever been rescued from Oriental ruins. It is a group of 60 letters, written by Khammurabi, King of Babylon, who reigned about 2300 B. C., and who is generally identified with the Amraphel of Gen. xiv. We have already been made acquainted with the existence of a system of letter-writing in use among the kings of the East at an early period, as illustrated by the famous Tel-el-Amarna tablets.

Those, we know present the diplomatic and private correspondence between the Kings of Syria, Mitanni, or N. Mesopotamia and Babylon, and may be dated about 1450 B.C. The valuable series of tablets which has just been secured for our National Museum belong to a period 1000 years earlier, and are certainly the oldest known letters in the world. The position of those Babylonian letters in Oriental literature is of extreme importance. They aeveal the existence of a regular system of correspondence between rulers and their subordinates, and that writing was not only used to record events in Royal annals, but for ordinary purposes. They are, besides, manifestly the models for all after time, as in the case of the diplomatic correspondence in the Tel-el-Amarna tablets. We can now see how overshadowing was the influence of Babylonia over all Western Asia. During the thousand years which elapsed between the time of Khammurabi and the date of these later letters discovered some years ago Babylania became the educational centre of the Oriental world.

The great library at Borsippa was the school and university, not only of Chaldea, but of Syria, North Mesopotamia, and Asia Minor. Fragments of the Deluge and Creation tablets, dated from a period more than 1000 years before Moses, have been discovered in Babylonia. It is therefore clear that if the scribes of Canaan were taught to write and use the cuneiform script through these influences, there must have been some among them who were acquainted with the traditions stored in the Chaldean libraries. The present find is indeed a great one ; but one can only regard it as a prelude to still more important discoveries which will probably put a new aspect on the vexed question of Hebrew origins. To posses letters contemporary with the time of Abraham is certainly an astonishing result of Oriental exploration and one which far exceeds the wildest dreams of those who first revealed to us the buried cities of Assyria and Babylonia.

A SENSATIONAL duel was fought near Munich, between two officers of the army, Lieutenant Pfeiffer and Major Seitz. The Lieutenant discovered that there was an intrigue between his wife and the Major, and he immediately challenged the latter to a duel to the death. The weapons selected were pistols, and at the first exchange Major Seitz was shot dead.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

DR. Calmette and others believe that the antitoxin used against the venom of snakes acts by the agency of the cells of the animal rendered immune, but Drs. Martin and Cherry, in papers to the Royal Society, have shown that the antagonism between the antidote and the venom is merely chemical. A practical result of this discovery is that anti-venene should be injected intravenously.

According to the "British Medical Journal," Italian bacteriologists have succeeded in communicating "benign tertian" fever to men by mosquito bites, the mosquitoes coming from a spot notorious for malaria, and of the same species as that which transmit "maligant tertian," namely, Anopheles Clavigez.

According to the "British Medical Journal," Professor Behring and Dr. Ruppel have applied for a German patent for tuberculosis serum as a remedy and preventive of consumption.

Science and scientific meetings are tending to promote that pesce on earth and goodwill toward men which, in spite of czars, kings, and governments, not to mention churches and religions, is long in coming. It has been arranged that since the British Association meet next year at Dover, and the Association Francaise at Boulogne the same week, members should exchange visits. The French are to cross to Dover on Saturday, September 16, and the British on the following Thursday. While the British are at Boulogne a statue to our poet Campbell will be unveiled there ; and at Dover, Professor Charles Richet, the distinguished physiologist of the University of Paris, will deliver an evening discourse. Richet is well-known in the artistic world for his writings on anatomy in art, and British artists as well as physiologists will probably take the opportunity of hearing him.

In the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society Professor F. Y. Edgeworth tries to show that the higher mathematical theory of probabilities is applicable to social and political life. The law of error applies to elections. It is what many have thought. To be more explicit, however, the countless motives by which electors are swayed produce results at the poll capable of being arranged about an average according to the law of error. Professor Edgeworth illustrated his conclusion by results drawn from statistics of the last three general elections. If the Professor could show us how to escape the law of error in voting he would render a greater service to his countrymen.

According to Mr. W. Garstang, in the Journal of the Marine Biological Association, the mackerel of British waters defer in different localities, the difference being greater the further apart they are. Thus, North Sea and Channel mackerel are much the same, but Western Irish are distinct, and Southern Irish approximate to Channel mackerel. The Western Irish is most like the primitive mackerel from which all British and American mackerel have descended.

The Board of Trade report that a large amount of ironwork for bridges in Norway has been ordered from Antwerp, because the contractors cannot get English makers to work according to the metric system, and British measures are too complicated for the contractors to work out. They now avoid English makers, and perfer the Continental ones for that reason. This is only one of repeated warnings that English manufacturers have had from Consuls and others. For another thing, it is high time that English makers got rid of the antiquated notion that they have any superior skill in manufactures or practical matters which cannot be or has not been acquired by other nations. This is a dangerous form of Chauvinism, and it is rightly punished by the Nemesis of indifference or neglect, if not contempt.

Professor Zickler recently found that a ray of ultra violet light transmitted as many as 200 metres (over 200 yards) will work a telegraph instrument at that distance. Rays of this kind have the property of causing an electric spark to pass between two highly charged conductors, which but for the light would not spark. This effect is made to work the telegraph instrument.

Mr. H. W. Wiley, Chief of the Chemical Division of the United States Department of Agriculture, thinks that as lime promotes the decay of organic matter in the soil, and if malaria and yellow fever be due to a germ flourishing in such organic matter, the lime will tend to destory malaria. The lime also converts the nitrogenous parts of organic matter into nitrates of nitric acid. It is proposed to try the effect of lime in disinfecting parts of Cuba.

In the "Sitzungsberichte" of the Bohemian Academy of Sciences there is an interesting paper by Professor Fritz Hommel on the origin of the Hittites and Seyths, or Scythians, with whom it was once the fashion to connect the Scotch, probably because of their similar names. George Buchanan, for example, saw a proof of this kinship in the disregard that both the Scyths and Scots of his day had for money or property. It is, of course, not unlikely that some of the early Scotch infusions of race from the north of Europe were of Scythian stock, for the Baltic lands were part of Ancient Scythia, but the Scotch, though chiefly of Northern descent, are a very mixed people

Professor Hommel regards the Scythians as Aryan-speakers from Iran, and finds that some of them occupied Cilicia and Cappadocia where others locate the Hittites. Moreover, the blue-eyed Amorites, of Scripture, appear to have been Iranian, and akin to the Scyths and Hittites. It is curious that old Irish legends connect the Picts with the Scythians.

Trade unions are by no means a new invention They have been in force in India for nearly 3,000 years. In the laws of Manu, according to Professor Hopkins writing in the "Yale Review," the rules of these labour guilds are put on a par with those of castes and families. These regulations became so rigorous that the precept is laid down, "The King must approve of whatever the guilds do, whether it is cruel or kind."

A "Retrospective," or historical museum, of chemistry will be one of the features of the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The French, as we know, are good hands at organising exhibitions of the kind, but they are not quite free from Chauvinism even in science, and there is little doubt that undue prominence will be given to French chemists, great as they undoubtedly are. However, this fault attends all national and international exhibitions. "Ilka ane thinks his ane crow whitest," runs the Scotch proverb, and a nation knowing most of its own men, and predisposed in favour of them, usually, we might say always, gives, or inclines to give, them the preference.

The electric light has been installed at the Chamber of Deputies in Paris by MM. Jean and Bouchon, under the direction of a commission presided over by M. Mascart, the well-known electrician. There are 4,610 lamps in all, 1,440 in the various Parliamentary services outside the Chamber itself, 2,040 in the Hotel de la Presidence and the Grand Saloon, and 530 in the rooms. The Chamber itself is not yet lighted, because a new and much larger one is in course of construction. Gas motors are employed to drive the dynamos, and a battery of Tudor accumulators is used to store the currant. The gas motors are started by sending a temporary current through the dynamos from the accumulators, after the method introduced by Mr. Swan, on the suggestion of Lord Kelvin, at his private house, Lauriston, in Kent.

The United States Consul at Santos in Brazil, estimates that during the next five years 12 million bags of coffee will be produced annually in the whole world.

M. Berthelot has found an antique alloy of copper and lead with a little zinc and tin. It forms a Gallo-Roman curiosity in the Archæological Museum of Rheims, and the metal has a yellow lustre under the oxidised surface.

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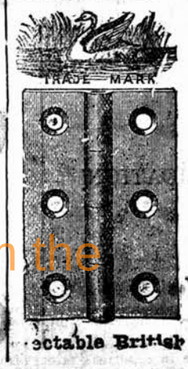

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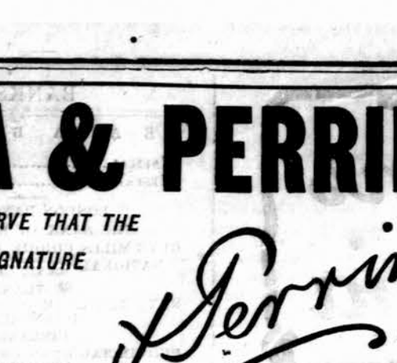

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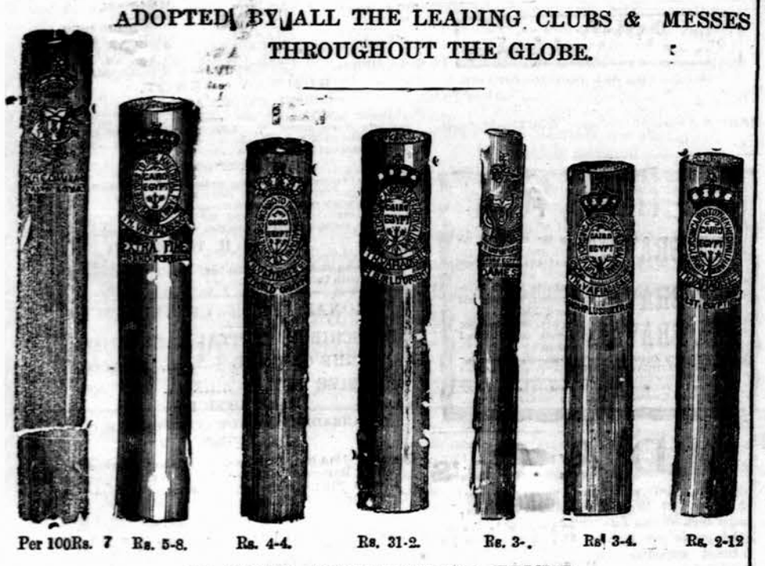

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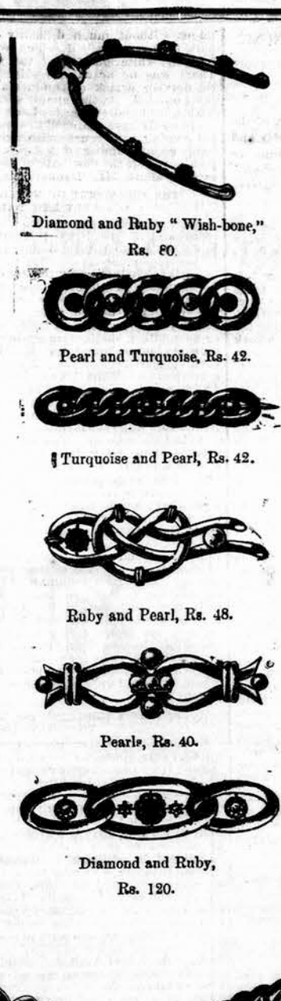

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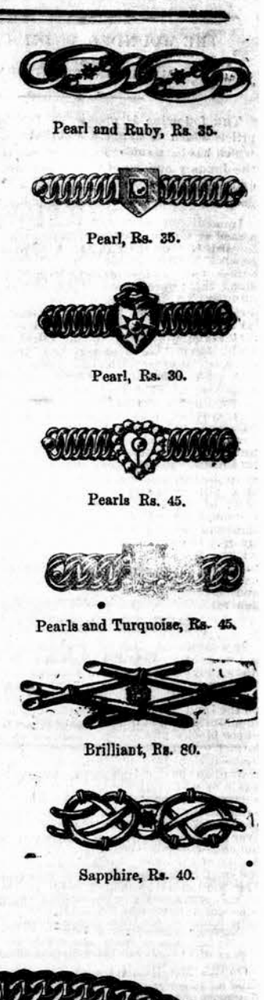

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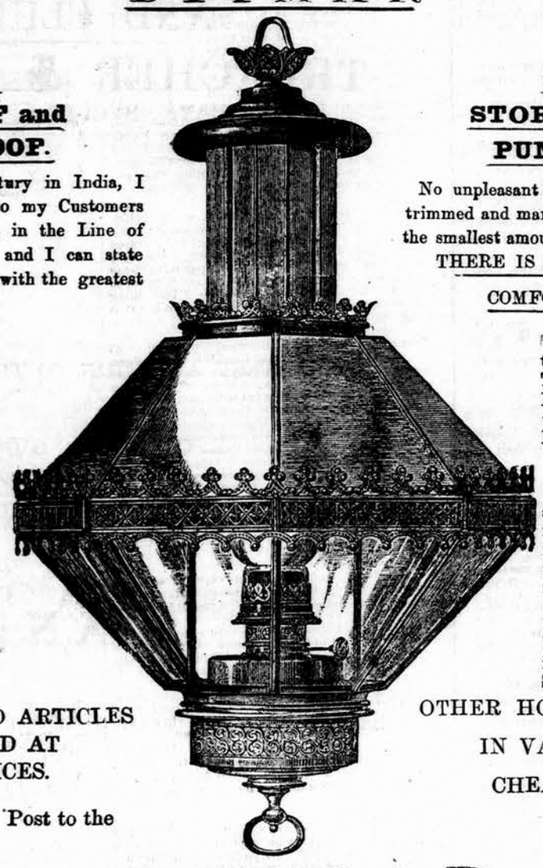

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